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the same time, the fact that the same person can be both a subject and an object of a relation is not a contradiction. For example, a person can be both a subject and an object of a relation of self-love.

It is also possible for a person to be both a subject and an object of a relation of self-love.

It is also possible for a person to be both a subject and an object of a relation of self-love.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Major General John H. Brooke,

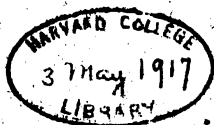
U. S. ARMY,

COMMANDING THE DIVISION

OF CUBA.

HAVANA,

1898



Latin American
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MICROFILMED
AT HARVARD

U.S. Army. Dept. of Cuba.

REPORT
OF
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,
COMMANDING DIVISION OF CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, October 1st, 1898

Adjutant General,
United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

General:

In obedience to the provisions of General Orders No. 1
Headquarters of the Army, dated December 13, 1898
to wit:

By direction of the President, a division to be known
as the Division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical
departments and provinces of the Island of Cuba,
headquarters in the city of Havana, is hereby created
under command of Major General John R. Brooke,
U. S. Army, who, in addition to command of the troops
in the division, will exercise the authority of military
governor of the Island.

R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War

I proceeded to Havana, Cuba, arriving on December 27, 1898, and on the following day, December 28, issued the following order, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.
No. 1. } *Havana, December 28, 1898.*

In accordance with the order of the President, as published in General Orders No. 184, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 13, 1898, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of Cuba, and by the requirements of the same order will exercise the authority of Military Governor of the Island of Cuba.

JOHN R. BROOKE,

*Major General,
United States Army.*

and on December 29, the following order was issued, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
No. 2. } *Havana, December 29, 1898.*

The following officers are announced as the Staff of the Major General Commanding the Division of Cuba:

Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Volunteers,
Chief of Staff;

Major James T. Dean, Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers, Acting Aide de Camp;

Captain Frank B. McKenna, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Aide de Camp;

Captain James A. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, Acting Aide de Camp;

First Lieutenant Charles W. Castle, 16th Infantry, Aide de Camp;

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Richards, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Adjutant General;

Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant General;

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate of Volunteers, Judge Advocate;

Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster;

Lieutenant Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Commis-

sary of Subsistence of Volunteers, Chief of Customs Service;

Lieutenant Colonel Abiel L. Smith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, Chief Commissary;

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon;

Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster;

Colonel Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, Chief Signal Officer.

By command of Major General Brooke:

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It was found necessary, in the manifest confusion due to the arrival of large numbers of troops, to procure military concurrence of action, and this was done.

At 12 o'clock noon, on January 1, 1899, accompanied by my staff and a number of Cuban Generals, I proceeded to the palace of the Spanish Governor-General, where the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba was formally made to the United States Evacuation Commission, which immediately transferred to the Military Governor of Cuba, in the name of the United States, the sovereignty thus relinquished.

The Spanish troops finished the evacuation of the city of Havana at this time, and the Spanish Captain-General proceeded immediately after the ceremonies of relinquishment on board a ship for Matanzas, where some fifteen thousand (15,000) Spanish soldiers were concentrated and ready to embark for Spain. On accomplishing this, the Captain-General proceeded to Cienfuegos, where some thirty-five thousand (35,000) Spanish troops were assembled to embark for their native land.

The formal and complete evacuation of the Island of Cuba by the Spanish army was accomplished on February 6, 1899.

It was found necessary, shortly after my assumption of command, in order to maintain discipline, to divide the territory of the Island into geographical departments, and on my recommendation, General Order No. 17, dated Washington, January 24, 1899, was issued by the War Department, organizing the following departments in the Division, and assigning the General Officers to command them, to-wit:

Department of Pinar del Río—Brigadier General George W. Davis, commanding;

Department of the Province of Havana — Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding;

Department of Havana—Major General William Ludlow, commanding;

Department of Matanzas—Major General James H. Wilson, commanding;

Department of Santa Clara—Major General John C. Bates, commanding;

Department of Puerto Príncipe—Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter, commanding;

Department of Santiago—Major General Leonard Wood, commanding.

The military conditions were much benefitted thereby. On March 1, 1899, the transfer of the Volunteer Organizations to the United States commenced with the departure of the 23rd Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was finally completed on May 25 by the departure of the Second Immunes from the Province of Santiago, regular troops being sent over in the meantime to replace the volunteers. When completed, this left in the Island of Cuba four (4) regiments of Cavalry, one (1) regiment of Artillery and six (6) regiments of Infantry, divided as follows, viz:

One squadron of the 7th Cavalry and the 1st regiment of Infantry, in the Department of Pinar del Río;

Two light batteries of the 2d Artillery and one squadron of the 7th Cavalry in the Province of Havana;

The 2d Artillery—8th Infantry and one squadron of the 7th Cavalry in the Department of Havana;

Later the headquarters and one squadron of the 7th Cavalry were transferred from the Department of Havana to the Department of the Province of Havana;

Half of the 2d Cavalry and 10th Infantry in the Department of Matanzas;

The 2d Infantry and one-half of the 2d Cavalry in the Department of Santa Clara;

The 15th Infantry and 8th Cavalry in the Department of Puerto Príncipe;

And the 10th Cavalry and 5th Infantry (part of which was mounted) in the Department of Santiago.

On April 19, 1899, General Order No. 26, current series, these headquarters, was issued in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, merging the Departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara into one department to be

known as the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and the Department of the Province of Havana with that of the Department of Pinar del Río, to be known as the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río. On July 1, 1899, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, the Department of Puerto Príncipe was added to the Department of Santiago, leaving the present Division of Cuba divided into the following departments, to wit:—

Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río;
 Department of Havana;
 Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara;
 Department of Santiago and Puerto Príncipe.

The conduct of our troops in Cuba, amongst a people not speaking our language and with habits totally dissimilar to those of the American soldiers, has been generally good, sustaining the reputation of their native country. They have cheerfully borne the restrictions necessarily imposed upon them since the advent of the sickly season, and with the exception of Santiago and Puerto Príncipe, there have been but sporadic cases of yellow fever. In some it is traceable to the indiscretion of the soldier attacked, and in others, where the men were exemplary in their habits, its source has been a mystery. Thus far, with the exception of the cases at the two points mentioned, we can say there has been, practically, no yellow fever amongst the troops.

Every effort has been made to provide suitable shelter in safe places for the troops, and wherever Spanish barracks have been used, they have been thoroughly renovated and disinfected. In many places where the Spanish barracks have not been sufficiently large to adequately accommodate the troops stationed at such points, new shelters have been erected. The unfortunate delay in the arrival of material has prevented the entire completion of the shelter planned at Pinar del Río, Guanajay, Camp Columbia, and the cantonment east of Cabañas Fortress; but this is progressing as rapidly as the material is received. Fortunately, the weather has been in our favor and no sickness has resulted, as yet, from the delay.

I desire to call particular attention to the enormous amount of work done by the staff officers in Cuba, which has been successfully performed, in all cases, so far as I am

informed. In fact, the military part of our duty in Cuba is comparatively but little trouble, it being performed by professional officers, well versed in their duties, and there has been very little infraction of discipline. It is the civil part of our duties, such as sanitation, which covers a wide field, and the supervision and management of civil affairs, which covers a still wider field, that has been difficult and caused great labor. This, however, will be treated in a special report on civil affairs. Attention is invited to the reports of the Commanding Generals of Departments and to the officers of my Staff, in which will be found the details of the service under their respective commands and supervision, and especially to the remarks of the Adjutant General of the Division in regard to clothing and equipment of the Army in Cuba, in which I concur.

It seems scarcely necessary, after the experiences of the past eighteen (18) months, to urge the necessity of a re-organization of our Army. The matter of Army organization has been urged for many years without effect. What could have been accomplished with a well organized Army of one hundred thousand men was exemplified by the battles around Santiago in June and July, 1898.

I desire to express my appreciation of the able assistance rendered me by the several Department Commanders, and particularly by my Staff Officers, in the transaction of the military portion of our duties in the Division of Cuba, and to invite attention to the accompanying reports, as follows:—

Annual Report Brigadier General James H. Wilson;			
“	“	“	“ Fitzhugh Lee;
“	“	“	“ William Ludlow;
“	“	“	“ Leonard Wood;
“	“	“	“ Louis H. Carpenter;

And of the following Officers of my Staff:—

Report of Lieutenant Colonel W. V. Richards, Adjutant General;

“	“	“	Charles F. Humphrey;
			Chief Quartermaster;

Report of Major Abiel L. Smith, Chief Commissary;

“ “ **Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon;**

“ “ **Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymaster;**

“ “ **Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate;**

“ “ **Robert H. Rolfe, Inspector General;**

“ **Colonel H. C. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer.**

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major General,

Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS
AND SANTA CLARA.

Matanzas, Cuba, August 1st, 1899.

*To the Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.*

(Through Military Channels.)

SIR:—

In compliance with letter of instructions from your office, dated July 18th, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I arrived at Matanzas, with my staff, on January 10th, 1899, and assumed command the same day of the Department of Matanzas. On April 25th, 1899, I assumed command, in addition, of the Province of Santa Clara, relieving General J. C. Bates, U. S. V.

I had assumed command of the First Corps at Lexington, Ky., on the 13th of October, and I desire to call special attention to the fact that during the movement of the Corps from Kentucky to Georgia, and from the latter place to Cuba, the health of the command continued remarkably good. For this satisfactory result, I am greatly indebted to the Division Commanders, Major General John C. Bates, Major General William Ludlow, and Brigadier General Joseph P. Sanger, who succeeded General Ludlow in command of the 2d Division.

Great credit is also due to Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Aleshire, Chief Quartermaster, for the admirable management of his department, which enabled these changes to be made without friction or the loss of life or property, and with the greatest regularity and promptitude.

General Sanger commanded the District of Matanzas from January 13th to May 23rd. His administration thereof was eminently successful, and it affords me pleasure to make this public acknowledgment of the value of his services. He has shown very great ability in the instruction of his

command in laying out his camps, and in devising measures for their sanitary regulation.

The last Spanish troops left the Province of Matanzas January 12th, 1899, and the Province of Santa Clara, February 6th, 1899, -13,000 men sailing from Matanzas and 26,954 from Cienfuegos.

The U. S. forces in the two provinces comprised on March 20th:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

General Officers and Staff.....	23
Hospital Corps.....	133
6 Troops 2d U. S. Cavalry.....	632
4th Tenn. V. I.....	1189
6th Ohio V. I.....	1139
31st Michigan V. I.....	1070
16th Co. U. S. V. Signal Corps....	51
2d Bat. 3rd U. S. V. Engineers....	412
Attached, (Staff & Clerks).....	25
<i>Total</i>	<hr/> 4674

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

General Officers and Staff.....	15
Hospital Corps.....	65
6 Troops 2d U. S. Cavalry.....	612
12th Co. U. S. V. Signal Corps.....	52
3rd Bat. 3rd U. S. V. Engineers...	367
10th U. S. Infantry.....	1223
8th Mass V. I.....	1213
12th N. Y. V. I.....	1007
160th Ind. V. I.....	1067
3rd Kentucky V. I.....	1047
Attached, (Staff & Clerks).....	68
<i>Total</i>	<hr/> 6736
<i>Total for two Provinces</i>	<hr/> 11410

On May 6th the last of the volunteers were sent back to the United States, and the forces on June 30th, 1899, were:

General Officers and Staff.....	106
Military Hospital.....	30
2d U. S. Cavalry.....	1149
2d U. S. Infantry.....	1308
10th U. S. Infantry.....	950
Attached, (Staff Officers).....	8
<hr/>	
<i>Total</i>	3551
A. A. Surgeons.....	30

At the present time the troops are comfortably quartered, some of them in barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish troops, and others in frame buildings which have been erected for the purpose and which, although cheap and of a temporary nature, are quite comfortable.

The number of officers absent on various duties from the regiments serving in this Department seriously affects the instruction and efficiency of these regiments. The number of officers authorized for regimental and company duties is none too liberal, and to detach large numbers of these from the regular organizations in time of war, cannot but have an injurious effect. It cannot be questioned that the officers in the regular establishment should be materially increased, or that proper provision should be made to supply their places, when, during war time, many are required for the duties pertaining to the muster-in, equipment, transportation and instruction of the volunteer troops. This subject deserves the serious consideration of Congress.

It has been necessary to detach many officers for work of a civil nature, and it affords me pleasure to say that those duties, often of the most delicate character, have been performed in a manner which reflects credit upon the officers concerned and upon the country they serve. They have thereby contributed in no small degree to render their employment in a strictly military capacity unnecessary.

So far as the climatic conditions and the nature of the country in the vicinity of the various camps and barracks permitted, military instruction has received due attention. It is intended to carry on small arms practice during the months of September, October, and November, making the course as complete as the climate and the ranges that can be procured will permit. Upon the completion of this duty,

and upon the approach of cooler weather, other military instruction will be taken up.

The various military posts, as well as the cities throughout the Department, have been thoroughly inspected by officers of the Inspector General's Department. About the middle of July two of these officers left these Headquarters for an extended inspecting tour throughout the Department, with orders not only to inspect the troops as is usual, but also the sanitary conditions of the towns, to make an examination of the business of the municipalities, to investigate the relations between the civil and military authorities, and to look into and report upon the efficiency of the means adopted along the southern coast for quarantine against yellow fever. It may be added that weekly reports are required from the several post commanders which keep these Headquarters informed as to their special needs, and the existing sanitary conditions.

The behavior of our troops has been generally excellent. Whatever friction has occurred has been due to the fact that some of our less intelligent soldiers and our camp followers (teamsters, packers, etc.) came here without a proper conception of our friendly and conciliatory mission, and with the idea of Americanizing the country and imposing their ways and wishes too much in the manner of conquerors.

While there have been a good many court martials of enlisted men, generally for minor offenses, due, in a great measure, to the large number of recruits in the early part of the year, when the volunteers were occupying the Island, the work arising from purely military sources has formed but a small part of that devolving upon the Judge Advocate of the Department. The larger portion of the work has consisted of the determination of questions arising under Spanish criminal and civil law, and the amendments thereto, made since January 1st, and now in force in the Island. By close application the present Judge Advocate has made himself familiar with the laws mentioned, and has conducted his office in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Upon arrival in Cuba, the Medical Department was well organized and in excellent condition. Prior to leaving the United States, such ample provisions for the care of the sick were made that probably no troops were ever more completely equipped in this respect. The typhoid fever from Chickamauga had been eradicated by the several removals, and by careful sanitation in the new camps at

Lexington, and by still further care at the camps in Georgia.

Owing to the complete tranquility of these provinces it has not been necessary to scatter the troops to any great extent, and the most constant care has been exercised from the beginning as to cleanliness, in the belief that when this could be secured good health would follow naturally.

These efforts have been so successful that there has not been a single death from local causes among the troops in the Province of Matanzas, and but one in the province of Santa Clara.

Early in the season grave fears were entertained that an epidemic of yellow fever would break out in Cienfuegos. This has been the case in former years and the general condition of the city was favorable to such an epidemic, but by constant and intelligent labor on the part of the Post Commanders, Lieut. Colonel Dempsey and Major Bowman of the 2d U. S. Infantry, assisted by Major Hysell, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Sanitary Inspector, and with the cordial support of the municipal authorities, this dread disease has so far been prevented. This result is most creditable to all who have been charged with the sanitation of the city.

Owing to the development of yellow fever in Santiago, which had assumed an epidemic form, and also to the fact that Havana is a well known center of infection, it has been necessary to adopt measures to prevent the importation of the disease into this Department from those places. Besides the quarantine measures which have been adopted on the southern coast, the trains entering this Department from the west are now inspected by a competent medical officer, with orders to prevent the railroad from introducing infectious diseases.

We are now well advanced into the unhealthy season, and everything points to the conclusion that the present favorable conditions will continue. Camp sites have, however, been selected near each garrison, into which the troops can be promptly moved in case of an epidemic.

While the health of the troops in this Department has been exceptionally good, there can be no question that this, in a great measure is the result of the thorough sanitary regulations which have been enforced, and I desire to express my full appreciation of the labors and constant attention given to this important subject, by Major Frank J. Ives, Chief Surgeon, and by all the officers connected with this important work.

The disbursements by the Quartermaster's Department

for the needs of the troops and for sanitation of the towns, have incidentally operated as most effective means of relieving distress. And while some of the funds so disbursed were derived from the revenues of the Island, yet a large amount came from the United States; and to this must be added the money spent here by our troops.

In the matter of clothing, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining khakie uniforms. The troops of this Department are not yet fully supplied.

I strongly recommend that all barracks which can be conveniently lighted by electricity, be so lighted. This will encourage the men to remain in their barracks during the evening, which is desirable as a safeguard against disease. Lamps are objectionable on account of the heat they throw out, and because of the prevailing high winds in the vicinity of many of the posts.

Frame barracks have been constructed at Cienfuegos and at Matanzas; besides the Spanish masonry barracks at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus, Santa Clara and Cárdenas have been renovated and remodeled, making them cool, comfortable and healthful.

The Quartermaster's Department has at times been hard pressed by the amount of work devolving upon it, and has had to work its clerks and office force in and out of hours, but has succeeded in meeting the extraordinary demand upon it.

Upon the consolidation of the Department of Santa Clara with that of Matanzas, Major W. H. Miller, the Chief Quartermaster of the former department, was made Disbursing Quartermaster, relieving Major Aleshire of that part of his duties, and later becoming Chief Quartermaster on the departure of Major Aleshire for the United States on sick leave.

Major George S. Cartwright, the Depot Quartermaster, at Matanzas has worked unremittingly and has successfully handled all the work that has come his way. These three officers have displayed the highest character and ability in the performance of their various duties.

The disbursements of insular funds for the six months ending June 30th, were as follows:

For Barracks and Quarters.....	\$133,861.19
For Sanitation.....	100,695.35
For Rural Guard and Administration nearly all in the Province of Santa Clara.....	87,322.89
For Public Works, Harbors & Ports.....	30,595.00
For Charities and Hospitals.....	36,326.42
For Miscellaneous Purposes.....	2,081.46
For Civil Government.....	71,695.58
For Municipalities (Deficits).....	126,122.24
For Aid to Destitute (exclusive of rations and medical supplies).....	1,055.01
TOTAL.....	\$589,755.14

While this sum seems to be large, it must be remembered that all sources of revenue were cut off from the provincial government, and that the receipts of the municipalities were greatly reduced by changes in the tax laws.

It may be observed in this connection that the customs receipts of the two Provinces, for the same period, greatly exceed the amounts allotted from the Insular Treasury to cover these expenditures, having amounted in six months to \$1,062,267.65.

The affairs of the Subsistence Department under the management of Major E. F. Taggart, and of his successor, Captain M. R. Peterson, Commissary, U. S. A. Chief Commissaries of the Department, have been managed in a most satisfactory manner. The principal, and in fact almost the only cause of complaint, has arisen from the uncertainty and insufficiency of the ice supply. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts, the troops have not received a sufficient quantity of this article, so necessary in the tropics, and it is feared that this unsatisfactory condition will exist until more ice plants have been constructed by civil enterprise, or by the Government. Refrigerators are now en route for each of the posts in the Department, with sufficient capacity to hold fresh meat and perishable articles to supply the several commands, but without ice they will be of no value. I regard a liberal supply necessary both for sanitary and economical reasons.

The work properly belonging to the Subsistence Department has been greatly increased by the demand made upon

it to supply food for the destitute. Between January 1st and June 30th, there have been issued to the destitute of the various cities and towns of the Provinces of Matanzas and of Santa Clara, 1,930,130 Cuban rations (worth about \$193,000. The number of destitute has greatly diminished since last January, and now the distribution of rations is principally confined to hospitals and orphan asylums.

Many surveys, examinations and reports, and several important improvements have been made under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Department, Lieutenant Colonel (now Captain) John Biddle, U. S. Corps of Engineers who speaks highly of the work done by a Battalion of the 3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, which arrived at his place on December 22d, 1898. When this battalion returned to the United States for muster-out, a number of its members elected to remain here, and in one way or another have been useful in assisting in the cleaning and repair of streets, and in directing the sanitary and civil work undertaken by the military authorities.

The water supply of many of the important cities is a most difficult subject to handle satisfactorily. At Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spíritus and one or two smaller towns or cities, it seems sufficiently good; at all other places and towns, the supply is insufficient or the quality poor, and in several cases both. At Matanzas, it is good but insufficient. At Cárdenas, of doubtful quality. At Cienfuegos, very insufficient and of doubtful purity. In other towns, except Sagua and Sancti Spíritus, it comes from wells or cisterns. An artesian well under construction at Cienfuegos had to be abandoned at the depth of 275 feet without reaching water. One at Matanzas, at which work is still being done, has reached a depth of 500 feet, and 400 feet below the sea level, without finding sufficient water. On the other hand, one well at Paso Caballo, only 75 feet deep, yields an excellent supply. For the smaller towns, wells and cisterns will probably meet all the requirements for some time. At Bolondrón there is a driven well which delivers water into a tank and distributes it throughout the town. At most of the railroad stations and sugar mills, there are wells pumped by steam or ox power.

Estimates and projects for various public works have been submitted by the Engineering Department, but generally speaking the estimates have not been approved, nor have the projects themselves been considered as of such pressing importance as to justify their urgent advocacy.

These estimates include repairs of the principal forts, survey of harbors, for improvement either immediately or later, surveys for study of the drainage of low lands, building high-ways, development of water supplies, continuation of repairs of city streets and roads, building and renewal of certain important bridges and repair of governmental railroads. This department has also made extended reconnoissances throughout both provinces.

The Civil Department of Public Works has been able to accomplish but little on account of lack of funds.

Such ordnance and ordnance stores as were turned over and abandoned by the Spanish forces upon their departure from these provinces were listed by a Board of Officers; the inventory so made shows four bronze mortars, some 29 bronze and 31 iron cannon, varying in calibre from 12 to 21 centimeters, some 4,000 unserviceable breech-loading rifles and carbines, and about 4,000 spherical and conical shells. The field pieces and larger cannon are all muzzle loaders, and while many are rifled, they are not serviceable, modern weapons. The bronze pieces were manufactured in the last and early part of the present century, the oldest dating back to 1721. Several are of fine workmanship and are handsomely engraved, and can properly be used for ornamental purposes.

The manner in which the Signal Service, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel (now Captain) Samuel Reber, has been performed at these Headquarters is entirely satisfactory. Lieutenant Colonel Reber joined as Chief Signal Officer of the 1st Corps at Lexington, Ky., on November 8th, 1898, as Chief Signal Officer, U. S. V. He accompanied the movement of the Corps to Macon, Ga., and from Georgia to this Island, and has shown energy and good judgment in all matters pertaining to his Department. Upon arrival in Cuba, it was found the telegraph lines erected and operated by the Spanish Government in this Department were in bad condition, and operated in a manner entirely foreign to American practice. These lines have been gradually repaired and the system of operation changed to one sanctioned by our usage. During the late war in the Island, the telegraph lines received but little repair, and their condition in this Department is now such as to require complete reconstruction within the next year or so. Nearly all the wire is old and rusty, and frequently breaks during high winds. The introduction of an accessory system of telephone lines will greatly facilitate

the transaction of business and the usefulness of the police.

The Cuban people in these provinces have received us everywhere, and at all times, with every evidence of friendship, and in most localities with a cordiality that indicates genuine gratitude. The Cuban Army has given no trouble; it maintained order in the various country towns until relieved of the responsibility by the arrival of our forces or the organization of the local police; its members had generally been disbanded and gone to work, before the United States sent out its paymasters with the money allotted to them from the Treasury.

One newspaper at Cienfuegos, claiming to speak for the Cuban Army, but actually the mouth-piece of a few dissatisfied officers, has been at times incendiary in its utterances; but the Department is absolutely tranquil, life and property are safe, and there is probably less crime and disorder here than any State of the Union.

I have personally visited every town, and most of the villages, as well as the principal sugar estates in the two Provinces, once at least and many of them several times, and have made the acquaintance of the officials and of the leading people.

The towns in the interior, as well as on the sea-coast, were fortified with block-houses, trenches and barbed wire entanglements. The details of these defences will be found in my report of the Province of Matanzas of February 16th, 1899. The country outside of these fortified zones had been devastated, scarcely a farm-house or hut having been left standing. Some of the larger sugar estates had escaped, as the owners had the means to employ armed garrisons and to pay one or both sides for the protection of their property.

The destruction of the property is properly attributable as much to the insurgents as to the Spaniards, if indeed not more to the former than to the latter. It is asserted that it was the settled policy of the insurgent leaders to drive the Spanish from the country by destroying the improvements and all sources of revenue, so as to render the Island worthless, and that they confidently expected to accomplish this before the United States should intervene.

The policy of reconcentration had been so thoroughly carried out that the cultivation of gardens was in most cases impossible, and the reconcentrados became at once starving beggars. To make the policy of starvation more effective, the Spanish troops had begun the slaughtering of

cattle, hogs and poultry, and in this they were soon aided by the insurgents and by the owners themselves, and the crops, fruits and vegetables were also destroyed.

Many villages of 500 inhabitants had their population increased to 5,000, and the result of this general policy has been a loss in the last three years of about one-third of the population of the Province of Matanzas, and about one-seventh of that of Santa Clara. The difference in the loss in these two provinces may be attributed to the difference in the nature of the country as affecting the degree of concentration that could be enforced by the Spaniards.

The Province of Matanzas consists mostly of level plains, in which the sugar estates are found, broken in the north-western part by rugged rocky hills. Between the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas lie "savanuas" of palmetto which are unsuitable for sugar cultivation, but in many places afford good grazing and banana farms. Then proceeding eastward, we reach the rolling country and find again sugar estates; and further on, grassy, rolling hills, similar to those in Montana and Nebraska. This is the tobacco region. The southeastern portion of the Province of Santa Clara is broken by hills or mountains rising some 3,000 feet, adapted to coffee growing. This and the neighboring district formerly raised great numbers of cattle, but is now almost unoccupied, the stock of all kinds having been killed off.

The ports in this Department are, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande and Caibarien, on the northern coast; and Cienfuegos, Casilda—the port of Trinidad—and Zaza—the port of Sancti-Spiritus, on the southern coast. The Bay of Cochinos, but little known, may contain good harbors with good country adjacent.

I would refer for details as to wood, water, natural and military features, etc., to my reports of Matanzas and Santa Clara already forwarded.

The roads have been so long neglected that they are nearly useless. In the rural districts they are generally nothing more than bridle paths, the stones, vegetation and mud-holes making them impassable for all wheeled vehicles, except the ponderous ox-cart of the country, and even these are often wrecked in being dragged through by the main strength of three or more yokes of oxen.

There are in Santa Clara 272 miles of standard gauge railroad, and in Matanzas 445 miles. Much work has been done by the companies controlling these lines in repairing

roadbeds; and the rolling stock, though of old pattern, has been gradually put in condition to meet present needs.

The rates for freight are from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 cents per ton-mile, and for first class passengers from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile.

Two important towns, Trinidad and Sancti-Spiritus, suffer from isolation due to want of railroad communication, and in my report on Santa Clara of June 30th. I have indicated other railroad connections that would be of great utility in the development of the country.

By far the most important product of these two provinces is sugar, of which they made together in 1898, 91%, and in 1899, 79%, of the total product of the Island; the amount in 1898 being 1,743,801 bags, and in 1899, 1,538,413 bags, of 330 pounds each.

As an evidence of the extent to which the sugar interest has suffered, it must be noted that while the production in 1894 was 1,054,214 long tons, it fell in 1895 to 1,004,264; in 1896 to 225,221, or to less than one-quarter of the normal production. In 1897 the production was only 212,051; in 1898, 305,543; and in 1899, 300,000, approximately.

The war resulted in the destruction of more than one-half of the sugar-mills, and some of those left standing have not operated this year, either for want of cane, capital or modern machinery. The plantations belonging to these destroyed mills will, when they are again brought under cultivation, ship their cane by rail to the large "Centrals", still in running order, whose capacity will be sufficient for all the cane that can be raised in the next two or three years. The sugar-mills in these two Provinces are owned as follows: 50 by Cubans, 21 by Spaniards, 11 by Americans, 2 by Germans, 1 English, and 1 French, from which it will appear that the popular idea that the sugar business and plantations of the Island are controlled by Spaniards and foreigners has but little foundation in fact.

The value of sugar land varies from \$3 to \$60 per acre, and the farms vary in size from the single *caballeria* (33 acres) to "Colonias" and "Ingenios" of many thousand acres.

The average cost of making sugar may be taken as 2 cents per pound. With more capital and improved methods this cost can be materially reduced. It is believed, however, that but little is made under that figure at the present time.

It should however be remembered that this cost will certainly be greater next year; labor will be dearer as the demand for it will have increased without any corresponding

increase in the supply, machinery and buildings which during the war have been neglected must be repaired, and the fields will require replanting, ditching, weeding and fencing; all of which must necessarily, for the time, tend to increase the cost of sugar production.

Tobacco is grown in the Remedios and Manicaragua districts in Santa Clara, where the leaf has something of a reputation. The crop of Santa Clara for 1899 will, it is estimated, reach 85,000 bales of 130 pounds each. In the Province of Matanzas the crop will be very much smaller, and is entirely consumed at home.

Coffee was formerly grown, and there are indications of the revival of this interest, to which the hilly lands of parts of Santa Clara Province seem especially adapted.

The soil of the two Provinces is generally fertile, and under favorable economic conditions will support a dense population.

We have found the climate similar to what it is generally in spring and summer in the United States. While there has been no means of measuring the actual rain-fall, it has been no greater than in our own country, and the proportion of perfectly clear days has been much larger than usual in our Atlantic States. The rain-fall has not been great enough at any time since our arrival here to interfere with military operations had they been necessary, in any part of these two provinces.

The daily pay of labor on sugar estates varies from forty cents in the field to \$1.75 for skilled labor in the mills. The field hands are Cubans, colored or white, and the skilled laborers generally Spaniards or foreigners who are docile, industrious and patient to an unusual degree.

Garden produce is raised in quantities sufficient for local supply, but on account of the lack of organization in the system of marketing the produce, the prices of vegetables in the towns are high. Fruits are scarce, and fowls and eggs excessively dear.

The area of the Department is about 12,307 square miles, and the population, as near as it can be obtained, is 500,000. Except in the large cities the people are engaged in farming and sugar making, and in certain districts-like that of Remedios and Manicaragua-in the culture and manufacture of tobacco. Both Provinces of this Department before the late war supported great numbers of cattle. Matanzas had about 300,000 head, and Santa Clara about 304,000. They now have about 17,000 and 66,000 respectively, of which

7,675 have been imported into Matanzas Province and 21,574 into Santa Clara, since the first of January.

The revival of agriculture has proceeded to that point where it is being checked by lack of implements and work animals, the need of which is the most urgent one now felt by the Cuban people. The heavy plowing is generally done by oxen, though in the less stony districts American mules, it is believed, would prove more useful on account of their faster work.

The War Department authorized the sale of 250 mules which were surplus after the return of the volunteer regiments to the United States. These animals brought at auction an average of \$98.00 each; in addition to these some 38 others, unserviceable for army use, were sold at an average of \$22.00. The animals have evidently proved useful in the fields, as the purchasers are inquiring about the possibility of buying more of them.

The complete rehabilitation of these two Provinces finally hinges upon the re-establishment of agriculture and cattle raising. The development of communications, the sanitation of the towns, the reorganization of the police and the judiciary, the opening of schools, hospitals and asylums, may all be carried out with out removing the radical and most pressing trouble.

In the consideration of this important subject, I suggested in my report on Santa Clara province, and in various communications and endorsements, an allotment of funds from the Insular Treasury, and that from these funds loans should be made directly to the small farmers and planters, or indirectly through an Agricultural Bank. These loans to be secured by chattel mortgages, and to bear a small rate of interest, the money on repayment to go into the banks as part of its capital, where it would be continuously available for the assistance and stimulation of the agricultural and pastoral interests.

I believe that these advances can be made with perfect safety, with the assistance of local committees composed of bankers and business men, and I do not see that it would involve the Insular Government in the meshes of paternalism, populism, or even of state socialism.

I regard the measure as one of pure business, which should be undertaken by the Government to meet an extraordinary condition of affairs caused by the devastation of war and an unprecedented destruction of property. No private individual has the money in sufficient quantities,

or can be expected to invest it in this manner in view of the unsettled political condition of the Island. The private banker has not the same inducement, and possibly not the same security for such investments.

The school system as established by Spanish law is theoretically both ample and excellent, but as practically administered by Spanish officials it was but another instrument for robbing the people and continuing them in subjection. Its reorganization should receive early attention.

The number of widows and orphans left helpless by the war, from the best information that can be obtained, is estimated as follows:

SANTA CLARA.		MATANZAS.
Widows,	22,000	12,000
Orphans,	36,000	22,000

This has made necessary the establishment and maintenance of asylums in all the principal cities and towns of the Provinces. This has largely increased the municipal expenses and deficits, and the funds therefor, amounting in the aggregate to June 30th to \$36,326.42, have been supplied by donations from the Insular Treasury.

The number of sick requiring shelter and care is also very large, due to the weakness caused by starvation and exposure, and consequent susceptibility to disease. For the accommodation of these unfortunate people there were in existence 17 hospitals, 21 asylums, 3 dispensaries, and 9 lazarettos: these were put in order and 28 more dispensaries and 5 asylums were established under military supervision, with the cheerful assistance of the municipal officers and citizens of the towns. The expenses of these institutions are to be met by the municipalities, which, at the same time, are providing for sanitation, schools, repair of roads and police. When it is considered that the revenues under the new laws are for the present considerably less than under the old, it will be seen that the deficits arising will have to be met by the Insular Treasury.

The issue of rations to the destitute has been rapidly decreasing, and it is believed that it can be soon entirely suspended, leaving the food for the sick and for the inmates of asylums to be supplied by the municipalities and covered by their municipal budgets, as are their other expenses.

No money had been expended since the beginning of the revolution by any of the towns, either upon their streets

or upon their outlying connections, and sanitary precautions had been unknown, except in one or two of the more modern cities. There are no sewers; privies and cess-pools were seldom cleaned; and the habits of the common people are a menace to good health.

Since assuming command the sanitation of the cities has been pushed with unremitting energy, first by the Military Commanders and latterly by the Alcaldes, still under the supervision of line officers and surgeons of our Army.

As a general thing the cleaning up has now proceeded as far as it is possible to carry it without disturbing the soil by laying sewers or digging deep trenches, a course which would involve great danger at the season when yellow fever is to be specially feared. The total expenditures for sanitation have been \$100,695.35.

The organization and character of the Provincial and Municipal government, the administration of justice, and the system of taxation have been fully described in my reports on the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, to which reference is made for details.

In my report on Santa Clara province, I called attention to the delay in the administration of justice in criminal cases resulting from an insufficient number of courts, lack of jurisdiction, lack of means for securing witnesses, and from the centralizing of all trials for crimes in the Audiencias, which are often distant and to which communication is bad and expensive. I have submitted urgent recommendations, the substance of which is as follows:

1st. That Municipal Judges be given salaries to enable them to devote all of their time to their office and to the end of securing better judges, and that the duty of Judges of Instruction as to investigating crimes be imposed upon them.

2d. That Judges of Instruction, District Judges, be relieved of their present duty as to investigation of criminal cases and be made trial judges for the less grave crimes committed within their jurisdiction.

3rd. That duly summoned witnesses be given cost of transportation in advance and be subjected to both fine and imprisonment in case of unjustified failure to obey the summons.

4th. That special effort be made to clear the now overcrowded jails of those held for trials, which will either never occur or result in failure from inability to find witnesses.

In the reorganization of the state the greatest care should be taken in the selection of persons for judicial offices. So far as I have taken any part in this important matter, there has been the most careful scrutiny of the character of the persons recommended. Investigation of cases reviewed at these Headquarters, shows that in many instances judges and magistrates appointed under the Spanish administration of the Island have not possessed judicial character. Unless men of rigid and incorruptible honesty can be found to fill their places, judicial reconstruction in the country will make but slow progress.

When the fountain of justice is corrupt, the interests of the people must necessarily suffer, and the tendency must be irresistibly towards a low standard of personal and commercial honesty.

I have from the first given the municipalities of the Provinces within this Department my special attention and support, for, in the disorders through which the Island has passed, whatever was left of government near the people would evidently be found in municipal rule. Obviously, well organized and properly administered municipalities form the essential basis for the reconstruction of provincial and insular civil government.

At present there seems to be a growing belief that the necessities and interests of these municipalities are essentially different, calling for special laws instead of uniform Insular laws. Heretofore, under Spanish rule, local authority as to taxation and business management of affairs was unknown and the general Insular municipal laws now in force were more applicable than at present. In different localities industries have varying degrees of importance, hence uniform rules of taxation may not result in the proper amount of municipal incomes, or may bear more or less harshly on local interests.

I am inclined to the opinion that any changes in municipal law which have for their object remodeling or changing the present laws so as to give uniform Insular supervision or control, should be cautiously undertaken, and that the requirements of the various localities should receive careful attention. Due consideration should be given to the relative importance and conditions of the different municipalities with a view to classifying them as to their duties and responsibilities, somewhat after the system now in force in the state of New York.

In the Province of Santa Clara the maintenance of order

is entrusted to the municipal police, assisted by the Governor's police and the Rural Police.

The "Rural Police", has an authorized strength of 500 privates and 95 officers and sergeants under the orders of one Chief and four Assistant Chiefs, to maintain order throughout the Province. Under the present organization the province is divided into four districts, each under an Assistant Chief. The district is sub-divided into "zones," each under a Captain, and the zones again into "lines" under a Lieutenant. Together, there are 94 posts, the number of men at each post varying from 15 at Cienfuegos, to 4 or 5 at the less important places. This police in its present organization is similar to the "Guardia Rural" formerly maintained by the Spanish. Under the Spanish regime the guard constantly patrolled the country, but this is not deemed necessary now, profound peace existing, and there being no bandits to cope with.

In the Province of Matanzas the police force consists of the Municipal and Governor's police, no rural guard having been organized. It is worthy of note that this province is even more free from disturbance than Santa Clara.

I reiterate the opinion that all authority, as well as responsibility for the police, should be in the hands of the Mayors. The system of rural police under the direct orders of the Commander of the Department is Spanish rather than American, and I have recommended in my report on Santa Clara province the consolidation of the rural police of that Province with the municipal police, by keeping the best of the men and putting the entire force directly under the orders of the municipalities, with a civil inspector whose supervision should extend over both provinces.

Under existing laws private guards are employed on many of the estates, in all parts of the Department.

	<i>Santa Clara.</i>	<i>Matanzas.</i>
Rural Police.....	595	
Governor's Police.....	37	6
Municipal Police.....	336	348
<i>Total</i>	968	354
Approximate monthly cost.....	\$ 33,842	\$ 15,000
Private Guards employed.....	322	298

The decree of March 25th, 1899, of the Governor of the Island radically changed the system of municipal taxation, abolishing some largely productive taxes, notably that derived from slaughtering beef, and substituting 6% and 8% taxes on urban property. It cannot yet be said that the effect of these taxes when fully enforced and collected will result in smaller revenues than under the old system, but the immediate and present effect has been a serious reduction of the income of the municipalities, while their expenses for repairs, street cleaning, sanitary work, charities and corrections have been materially increased. This reduction of revenue and increase of expense has resulted in deficits which have been met by allotments from the revenues of the Island. (For the amount of these allotments, see page 9.)

A condition of complete tranquillity continues to prevail in the Provinces under my command. The disorders are no greater than might occur in any well governed country. They are mainly due to poverty and want, or to a lack of profitable occupation for the people. The remedy for this is obviously the relief of agriculture and industry, and the re-establishment of commerce on a profitable basis. This may be greatly facilitated by direct advances from the Insular Treasury to the farmers, cattle breeders and planters, or indirectly by the establishment of a good government which should lighten the burthens of taxation, enter into commercial treaties with the United States and other neighboring countries, and open profitable markets for the productions of the Cuban people. Obviously the problem is economic rather than political.

It is well known that the Island has been suffering for many years from the combined effects of a commercial war between beet and cane sugar and the excessive taxation and exactions of the Spanish Government.

I have discussed this question fully in my report on the Province of Santa Clara, and since rendering that report further information has only confirmed my conclusions.

I am persuaded that the feeling of political unrest in these two Provinces is due mainly to the suspicion that we do not intend to live up to the voluntary pledge contained in the Joint Resolution of Intervention.

This feeling is perhaps on the increase, and is encouraged by political agitators and newspapers. So far as I can discover, the Cuban people in the Provinces of this Depart-

ment are now as ready for self-government as they are likely to be at any time in the near future.

The recent orders looking to the taking of a formal census have been well received. They have encouraged the people to believe that a constitutional convention may be assembled at an early day, and that a workable government will be organized and be placed in charge of Cuban affairs in a reasonable time thereafter.

A government having been inaugurated, a treaty of alliance and friendship, covering all subjects of common interest between the United States and Cuba, would naturally follow as soon as the details could be agreed upon.

It is my deliberate judgment that any other course will involve unnecessary delay, and will be accompanied by a further decrease of that feeling of friendship and gratitude, which the Cuban people now entertain towards the United States, as well as by a lack of confidence in the business future, and by a continuance of the depression in the agricultural and commercial interests of the Island, if not, indeed, by an actual increase of local disorder. It will be observed that I have not discussed the objections that may be raised to suggestions either for the assistance of agriculture, or for the formation of a government, as these objections will doubtless be fully presented by those whose interests may be adversely affected.

For information as to such matters as may appear to have been slighted in this report, or for further details of any subject touched upon, I would again refer to my reports upon the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, copies of which are forwarded herewith.

The following named officers have served as members of my staff:

Lieutenant Colonel George R. Cecil, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V., Captain 13th U. S. Infantry, was Adjutant General of the First Army Corps in Kentucky and Georgia, and of the two departments in Cuba, serving with me from October 18th, 1898, to May 23d, 1899. He performed his duties in a competent and satisfactory manner, and, as a recognition of his merit, upon being relieved from duty at these Headquarters, he was recommended for and detailed to the position of military attaché at Berne, Switzerland.

Captain William B. Allison, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., was attached to my staff from the begin-

ning of the Spanish war, and was on duty at Headquarters Department of Matanzas from January 12th to April 3d. He showed unusual ability, energy and zeal in the discharge of the various duties entrusted to him. By close application he thoroughly mastered the duties of the Adjutant General's Department, and rendered valuable assistance in other departments.

Captain James K. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., Captain 15th U. S. Infantry, was on duty at the headquarters of the two departments from January 22d to April 30th. This officer was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service March 3d. He performed his duties while with me most intelligently and successfully.

Lieutenant Colonel Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon U. S. V., Major, Medical Department, U. S. A., was Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps in Kentucky and Georgia, and of the Department of Matanzas from my arrival here until March 21st, 1899. This officer, like others connected with the Medical Department, labored industriously and successfully to promote the health of the troops, to stamp out disease and to alleviate suffering among the inhabitants, and to place the sanitation of the department in its present satisfactory condition.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General U. S. V., Major, 5th U. S. Infantry, was on duty with me as Inspector General of the First Army Corps, and at the Headquarters of the Departments of Matanzas and of Matanzas and Santa Clara. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service May 12th. He performed a great amount of labor as Inspector General of the two provinces, and discharged all duties in connection with his position in a sympathetic and kindly, as well as an energetic and comprehensive manner.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Kress, U. S. V., Major, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., reported to me as Chief of Ordnance at Macon, Ga., and served as such until February 22d. His service was in every way competent and satisfactory.

Captain Arthur Murray, 1st U. S. Artillery, served with me as Judge Advocate from January 12th to April 26th, and as Provost Marshal from January 20th to February 2d. Captain Murray is an officer of unusual ability, integrity and learning, and it is difficult to overestimate the value of his services while with me. He is one of the many officers of the Regular establishment capable of carrying

through with credit any duty which may be imposed upon him.

1st Lieutenant Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cavalry, served with me as Aide-de-Camp from November, 1898, to February 2d, 1899, when, at his own request, he was relieved from duty and ordered to join his regiment. I desire to thank him for the efficient manner in which he performed the various duties which were assigned to him.

1st Lieutenant John W. Black, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, served as Aide-de-Camp on my staff from July 20th, 1898, but was relieved from duty April 14th, 1899, because of the order for the muster out of his regiment. Lieutenant Black, coming as he did from civil life, had much to learn in the performance of his duties, but he studied industriously and acquitted himself in a creditable manner.

Major Eli D. Hoyle, U. S. V., Captain 1st U. S. Artillery, was Provost Marshal from February 2d to April 26th, and Chief Ordnance Officer from February 29th to April 26th. Major Hoyle is an officer of the highest character, intelligence and worth. He rendered most valuable services in the investigation of economical and sociological questions, and it is confidently believed that he will always acquit himself creditably in whatever position he may be called upon to fill, whether in the staff or line of the Army.

Major Louis V. Caziaré, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain 2d U. S. Artillery, was mustered out of the Volunteer service on May 12th, but was continued on duty at these Headquarters with his rank in the Regular service. He acted as Assistant Adjutant General and Adjutant General at these Headquarters from April 25th to June 9th, and performed his duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Captain F. J. Kernan, 2d U. S. Infantry. From April 25th to July 8th, he performed the various duties of Judge Advocate, Engineer Officer, Ordnance Officer and Provost Marshal, and in these several positions acquitted himself with credit.

The personal and department staff on July 31st was as follows:

1st Lieutenant William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cavalry, A. D. C., Acting Ordnance Officer, and Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. McClernaud, Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General.

Major J. H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., Judge Advocate.

Major James B. Aleshire, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster, on leave of absence.

Major W. H. Miller, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., A. Q. M., U. S. V., Disbursing Q. M. for civil business, Acting Chief Quartermaster during absence of Major Aleshire.

Captain M. R. Peterson, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary.

Major Frank J. Ives, Captain Medical Department, U. S. A., Surgeon U. S. V., Chief Surgeon.

Major J. H. Hysell, Surgeon, U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector.

Major Lewis Balch, Surgeon, U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector.

Captain John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer,

Captain Samuel Reber, U. S. V., 1st Lieutenant Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

Captain Charles J. Stevens, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police.

Captain Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Assistant to the Acting Inspector General.

This constitutes in my judgment an exceedingly able staff, though its efficiency has been somewhat interfered with by frequent changes. The gentlemen composing it are officers of unusual experience, in the prime of life, of the highest personal and official character, and of unusual professional attainments. They are one and all capable of performing similar duties with an army in the field, or with a politico-military department of any size. These officers were detailed to my staff, in most cases, without special request on my part, and I desire to extend my thanks not only to them for their valuable and efficient services, but to the War Department for the discriminating judgment with which they were selected for their places.

It would be improper to close this report without calling attention to the provincial governors and governments of the Department. When I arrived at Matanzas I found the affairs of the province in charge of Doctor Eduardo Díaz, Civil Governor, a gentleman of the highest character and intelligence, who had been appointed by the acting Governor General after the protocol of peace and before

the Spanish evacuation. He and his secretary had done most excellent service in maintaining tranquillity, in relieving the sufferings and distress of the people, and in aiding the alcaldes and ayuntamientos in their important work. It is but due to the governor, secretary, mayors, councilmen, judges, magistrates, clergy and school teachers to say that, with but few exceptions, they displayed the greatest fidelity and industry, as well as the greatest anxiety, in cooperating with the intervening authorities, in the performance of their various duties, and in adapting themselves to the new condition of affairs. These officials were with scarcely an exception, native Cubans, and without reference to their past political associations, were intelligent and faithful in their various stations.

A part of the Autonomous Civil Government authorized by Spain during the revolution was a body of representative citizens known as the Diputacion Provincial. It was in office when I took command, and although its duties might have been important in connection with a more liberal Spanish policy, it was soon found that its functions as defined by the organic law, were not of sufficient utility to justify the continuance of the body or of the expense of maintaining it, and on my recommendation it was abolished by the Division Commander on the 24th of February. The change, which was made in the interest of simplicity and efficiency of administration, as well as of economy, has been fully justified by the results which have followed.

Finding the office of Civil Governor incompatible with his duties as president of the Matanzas Institute, the highest school of the province, Doctor Díaz tendered his resignation as Governor, and on my nomination General Pedro E. Betancourt, of the Cuban Army operating in this region, a citizen of Matanzas and a gentleman of American and European liberal education, was appointed to the office. He was inaugurated on the 22d day of April, since which time he has devoted himself with great assiduity, intelligence and public spirit to the various duties of his position. He has personally visited all the cities and towns of the province, in company with me or alone, and has constantly exerted his great influence for the maintenance of tranquillity, the promotion of good relations between Cubans and resident Spanish subjects, the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce and the creation of a good understanding between the people and the military authorities of the United States. To his counsel and example, no

less than to the natural docility and industry of the people, is due the greatly improved condition of affairs which exists throughout this province and for which he is entitled to my thanks, as well as those of his countrymen.

When I took command of the Province of Santa Clara on the first of June I found the civil affairs in charge of General José Miguel Gomez, late of the Cuban army. He had but recently received the appointment of civil governor, and at my request joined me at once in a careful inspection of the towns and cities of the province. From that time to the present he has been unremitting in his efforts to establish and maintain good government in that region. He is a vigorous and intelligent man of affairs, and shows the most lively concern in the restoration of the agricultural and pastoral interests of the people, and especially in the organization of banks, for the aid of farmers, planters and cattle men, in the reconstruction of their homes and the reestablishment of their ruined business. He has given me his most cheerful and loyal cooperation, and in turn, he has been in every way supported and sustained in all the functions of his office. As a rule all business pertaining to the civil government of the province has been transacted through him and his office. It is both my duty and my pleasure to add that both Governor Betancourt and Governor Gomez have shown themselves to be in every way worthy of their high positions, and on the assumption that when left free to choose for themselves the Cuban people will select such men as these for their highest offices, I see no reason why we may not confidently count upon there showing themselves fully capable of carrying on an orderly, enlightened and progressive local government, especially if the economic and commercial conditions of the island, and of its relations with the United States and the neighboring countries are arranged on a basis which will give it the advantages of its position and of its extraordinary natural resources.

Very respectfully.

JAMES H. WILSON.

Brigadier General U. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA & PINAR DEL RIO.

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Quemados, Cuba, August 15, 1899.

To the

*Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.*

(Through Headquarters Division of Cuba).

SIR:

In compliance with your communication dated July 18th, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I assumed command of the Department of the Province of Havana, January 1st, 1899, upon receipt of General Orders No. 4, Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated Havana, December 31st, 1898. The Department was defined to consist of that portion of the Island of Cuba as lies within the limits of the Province of Havana, except such portion as is embraced within the Department of Havana.

During December, I had, whilst commanding the 7th Army Corps at Savannah, Georgia, received telegraphic instructions to proceed with my Corps to Havana, Cuba.

A battalion of four companies of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers had been sent from Savannah, Georgia, November 22d, 1898, to prepare camps for the Corps, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, dated November 21st, 1898. This Battalion arrived at Havana on November 26th. Corps Headquarters left Savannah on the transport "Panama" December 11th, 1898, arrived at Havana December 14th, 1898, and were established at Buena Vista station, on the Marianao & Havana Railroad some five miles from Havana, on December 19th, 1898.

The other organizations of the Corps reported as follows:—

1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry,	December 12, 1898.
2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	December 13, 1898.
161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry,	December 16, 1898.
4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry,	December 21, 1898.
49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry,	December 22, 1898.
6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry,	December 23, 1898.
1st Texas Volunteer Infantry,	December 28, 1898.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry,	December 28, 1898.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry,	January 4, 1899.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	January 6-7, 1899.
9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	January 7, 1899.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry,	January 7, 1899.
1st Maine Volunteer Artillery,	January 21, 1899.

The following regular troops reported for duty with the Corps on the dates set opposite their names:—

8th U. S. Infantry,	December 21, 1898.
10th U. S. Infantry,	December 20, 1898.
Troops B, F, H, & M, 7th U. S. Cavalry,	January 25, 1899.
Hdqs. & Troops A, D, K, L, 7th “	April 25, 1899.
Lt. Batteries A & F, 2d U. S. Artillery,	January 25, 1899.

The 8th and 10th U. S. Infantry were relieved from duty with the Corps, and directed to report for temporary duty to the Commanding General, Department of Havana, December 27th 1898.

The following organizations were ordered to the United States for muster-out, and left the Department as follows:—

1st Maine Volunteer Artillery,	March 8, 1899.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry,	March 20, 1899.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry,	March 22-27, 1899.
1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry,	March 25, 1899.
1st Texas Volunteer Infantry,	March 25, 1899.
4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry,	March 25-27, 1899.
161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry,	March 29, 1899.
2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	March 29-30, 1899.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	April 4 & 12, 1899.
49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry,	April 5-8, 1899.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry,	April 7, 1899.
6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry,	April 8, 1899.
Battalion 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers,	April 15, 1899.
9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry,	April 19, 1899.

The Province of Pinar del Río was added to the Department by General Orders No. 74, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., 1899, and I assumed command of it on April 19th, by General Orders No. 7, c. s., these Headquarters.

There were then for duty in this Province, the 1st U. S. Regiment of Infantry and four troops of the 7th U. S. Cavalry.

There are at present three military stations in the Department, garrisoned as follows:—

COLUMBIA BARRACKS:

8th U. S. Infantry;
Hdqrs. & Troops A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, 7th U. S. Cavalry;
Light Batteries A & F, 2d U. S. Artillery.

GUANAJAY BARRACKS:

Companies E, H, I, L, 1st U. S. Infantry.

PINAR DEL RIO BARRACKS:

Troops C, E, G, I, 7th U. S. Cavalry;
Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, K, M, 1st U. S. Infantry

Department Headquarters were established at Quemados, Cuba, May 13th, 1899, in compliance with General Orders No. 26, Headquarters Division of Cuba, 1899.

CAMPS:

On November 13th, 1898, General F. V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, was, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, ordered to proceed from Savannah, Georgia, to Havana, Cuba, to make survey and arrangements for the camps of the 7th Army Corps on their arrival in Havana, taking with him such staff officers, and officers and men of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers as might, in his judgement, be necessary to carry out the work with which he was charged. He was to receive from Colonel Hecker, Quartermaster's Department, sailing on the same ship, information as to plans already determined on by the Secretary of War; as well as site on which it was proposed to locate camps.

Colonel Willard Young, commanding 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, accompanied General Greene as one of the engineer officers authorized.

A battalion of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers was, as previously stated, sent over to prepare camps for the Corps. On my arrival in December, I found Colonel Young in direct charge of quartermaster's work pertaining to this camp. Practically nothing had been accomplished beyond a plan for the location of camp sites for different regiments, which I considered caused unnecessary crowding and poor sanitation, and therefore disapproved it.

These troops were subsequently camped in the same locality, but scattered over a much larger extent of ground. I wish to commend the excellent work of the 1st Battalion, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, in preparing these camps.

It was understood that when the battalion of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers was sent over from Savannah, Georgia, that in addition to the establishment of camps for the Corps, they would put in without delay a water system, connecting with the Vento Water Works; and a sewer system to get rid of excreta, etc., from these camps. Vento water was supplied in January. Colonel Young, until his departure, continued in direct charge of the sewer construction, presumably reporting direct to the Chief Quartermaster of the Division for instructions and funds, as I had nothing to do with furnishing either, with one exception. Ascertaining early in February that the proposed sewer was to pass through and empty into the sea within the limits of the town of Marianao Playa, I sent for Colonel Young, and stated what I considered serious objections to this plan. I considered it a menace to the health of the inhabitants of this town, and an occasion for serious claim against the United States, inasmuch as it would greatly damage the value of private property near its exit. I asked him if this exit could not be located further west of the town without serious trouble. He reported that it could with a small increased expenditure in cost of construction. This I directed should be done.

In my opinion, the work connected with this sewer has been allowed to drag unnecessarily from the beginning. No work whatever was done, as far as I know, from the departure of Colonel Young on April 15th, until I received authority from the Division Commander on June 26th to have this sewer completed.

Numerous and repeated reports urging the completion of the sewer had in the meantime been submitted, and finally at my request on June 9th, a board of officers was ordered

to meet and "To report on the sewer previously laid by Colonel Young, and ascertain whether it was practicable to use it when properly coupled up, taking into consideration the probable amount of water supply." This board reported favorably, and I was then ordered to complete the work as above stated. It is now being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible with the labor available. In a work of such importance, I think both skilled and unskilled labor should in the beginning, when found necessary, have been brought from the United States, and the work completed months ago, and been available for Corps use, and now available for Columbia Barracks. Besides properly disposing of excreta, men would have had proper bathing facilities, which have been generally lacking. I have no idea as to the amount of public funds that have been expended on the sewer, as these funds have not passed through my hands.

Until quite recently all the troops were under canvas. Camps sites were well located, and the general health of the troops was on the whole excellent.

There has been considerable typhoid fever both at Camp Columbia and Pinar del Rio, which it is thought was brought over by the troops from the United States. The total deaths reported among all troops that have been, or now in the Department, from November 26, 1898 to August 1, 1899, are as follows:—

- 3 Commissioned Officers;
- 46 Enlisted Men;
- 6 Civilian Employees.

ADMINISTRATION:

The administration of all staff departments, with the exception of the Quartermaster's Department, has been satisfactory. The rations furnished troops have been mainly good in quality and ample in quantity. The refrigerated beef furnished from the United States has been quite satisfactory,—much more so than that slaughtered here. This is largely due to the fact that cattle shipped here are slaughtered before they are in proper condition. Attention is invited to the report of the Chief Commissary. There has been some complaint regarding the flour, but it is thought to have been now remedied.

Medical supplies, as shown by the report of the Chief Surgeon, have been ample for all purposes.

Regarding the Quartermaster's Department, I wish to

state that from the beginning matters have been so arranged that I have had practically no control over supplies, public funds, and construction work. In order that proper record may be kept of requisitions for supplies, it is necessary to refer such matters to my Department Chief Quartermaster, but inasmuch as he has practically no sphere of action independent of the Chief Quartermaster, Division of Cuba, it is in general necessary for him under existing instructions to refer the most trivial requisition, through military channels to the Division Chief Quartermaster.

The new military stations at Columbia Barracks, Guana-jay Barracks, and Pinar del Río Barracks have been planned, located, and built by constructing quartermasters, under the orders of the Division Quartermaster.

COLUMBIA BARRACKS.

I consider the quarters for the men at Columbia Barracks good. I do not approve of the doors, and porches should have been built on each side of the barracks; and "rears" should have been located further from the quarters. Stables for horses, good. Quarters for officers, poor and inadequate. For a small increased expenditure in cost, more comfortable quarters might have been provided. The two rooms constituting a set of officers' quarters should have been at least fifteen feet square. Porches should have been extended entirely around the building; window sash and glass should also have been provided. There are no bathing facilities for this post at present, and these should be provided with the least practicable delay, also the necessary storehouses.

It is also recommended that suitable bakery and post exchange buildings be constructed. Attention is invited to the remarks of the Post Commander as to the need of an ice machine and laundry. Suitable screening material should be furnished kitchens and dining rooms to properly protect food against flies.

PINAR DEL RIO BARRACKS.

Especial attention is invited to the appended report of the Commanding Officer of this Post. The need of an ice machine has been previously reported several times. This garrison, depending as it now does upon ice being supplied from Havana, it is very uncertain, and on several occasions typhoid patients have been deprived of this much needed

article. Owing to the large number of troops located there, it is recommended that the Government construct an ice machine in connection with the waterworks authorized. According to the Commanding Officer's report, ice now costs \$1.20 per hundred, and it is thought that the machine would soon pay for itself, besides furnishing necessary ice for sick, and the proper preservation of food, which would assist in preventing sickness.

Screening material to protect food from flies should be furnished as recommended. The first-floor rooms of the «Casa de Salud» should be floored as recommended. Proper bathing accommodations, drain pipes, and storage buildings should be supplied.

GUANAJAY BARRACKS.

Barracks and buildings at this Post are of the same general character as those at Columbia Barracks; remarks made in connection with that Post apply here also. Attention is invited to the remarks of the Commanding Officer in connection with these quarters, and the need of a set of commanding officers' quarters. It is also recommended that a pumping plant and proper water system be authorized for that Post as soon as practicable.

DEPOTS.

The Quartermaster's supply depots located at Marianao and Quemados are not subject to my orders. I have requested to have a Quartermaster's supply depot under my control in order that the wants of my command may be properly supplied, but so far as I know, no action has been taken on this application, and it is yet necessary for all requisitions to be forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster of the Division, through military channels, occasioning, in my opinion, much unnecessary delay.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Civil Administration in this Department has been administered by civil officials, appointed by and according to the instructions of the Military Governor of the Island. Recommendations and action only of an advisory character have been given by me when deemed necessary. It is thought and recommended that action of some kind should be taken in the administration of civil justice to secure prompt trial of men arrested and held in confinement

charged with crime. Cases have on different occasions been reported to me of men, American citizens, arrested and held for several months without a trial of any kind so far as they knew. The whole system of jurisprudence now in operation, in my opinion, needs general revision.

The following remarks are submitted concerning the principal towns in the Department, as taken from the reports of inspecting officer:

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.

EL CANO.

Situated about five miles from Marianao; calzada all the way; seat of municipality, which contains perhaps four or five thousand people; no manufacturies; six schools; no mines; principal industry farming; principal product pine apples; no business enterprises or institutions of any size.

HOYO COLORADO.

Situated on calzada about twelve miles from Marianao; seat of municipality of Bauta, which contains about four thousand inhabitants; no mines; no railroads; no institutions of any magnitude; one school; principal industry farming; principal product pine apples.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

Seat of municipality of same name, about twenty-five miles from Havana by rail; population about eight thousand; no mines; no industries of any size; principal industry farming; roads in neighborhood all bad; has a hospital and jail; both of which served for all the towns in that judicial district; seat of district court.

VEREDA NUEVA.

About three miles from Saladrigas, a station on the road about five miles beyond San Antonio; no institutions nor life in the town; small population (about 1,200); principal industry farming; country good; prospects good crop next season.

CEIBA DEL AGUA.

A small town on railroad about four miles beyond Saladrigas; no institutions; principal industry farming.

ALQUIZAR.

A town of several thousand inhabitants; on Western Railroad, about forty miles from Havana; population unknown; four schools; principal industry farming; tobacco principal product; no institutions of any magnitude.

GUIRA DE MELENA.

Town of several thousand inhabitants; municipal seat; about 350 farms, about half of which are beginning to work; principal product tobacco; tobacco factory in the town; no mines.

LA SALUD.

Small town on same railroad; no institutions; principal industry of municipality farming; but one-half of the farms in operation.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

A town of several thousand inhabitants on Western Railroad; good calzada connecting with Havana; municipal seat; contains a large cigar and cigarette factory of Garcia & Company; no other considerable institutions; municipality devoted to farming; principal product tobacco.

BEJUCAL.

Located three or four miles beyond Santiago de las Vegas; seat of district court; jail and private hospital; 280 farms in municipality; principal product tobacco; has produced sugar, but mills were all burned, and tobacco being planted in consequence; on railroad Havana to Güines; good calzada connecting with Havana.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAS VEGAS.

Small town about three miles from Durán, station on same railroad; narrow gauge flat car drawn by horse connects town with Durán; no institutions; surrounding country farming; product tobacco.

GUARA.

Small town several miles beyond Durán; no institutions; farms in municipality not working.

MELENA DEL SUR.

Small town beyond Guara, south of railroad, connected with railroad by street car. Big sugar mill at station on railroad at place called Melena. This is the only mill in this stretch of sugar country which was not destroyed during the war; principal product now tobacco; no institutions of any magnitude.

GUINES.

Second largest town in Havana Province, and the center of very rich farming country, most of which is irrigated; industries picking up, though have been much paralyzed by the war; has jail and hospital, but no institutions of any magnitude; railroad junction and fine calzada connecting in with Havana.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Small town several miles beyond Güines; no institutions; center of good farming country, which is beginning to pick up.

NUEVA PAZ.

Located about three miles off railroad beyond San Nicolás; good road leading to railroad; no institutions or mines; farming the principal industry of the surrounding country.

LA CATALINA.

Town on railroad leading from Güines to Matanzas; no institutions; farming the principal industry in the neighborhood; country flat, but rising gradually.

MADRUGA.

Situated in the hills, probably one hundred feet above the sea: a watering place; natural sulphur water; three bath houses, with large pools; said to be a cure for rheumatism; a fairly good hotel; said to be mines and precious metals, including gold, in the neighborhood, but none working; very prettily situated, and an attractive place; trains daily to and from Matanzas and Havana.

AGUACATE.

On the road from Regla to Matanzas, about five miles

from Empalme, on a junction of this road with the road from Güines to Matanzas; no institutions; principal industry surrounding country farming; sugar principal product.

JARUCO.

Situated on same railroad about thirteen miles from Havana; population about 2,500; has a jail; town in a very delapidated and inert condition; no industry or money in the country.

CASIGUAS.

Small town of a few hundred inhabitants, about six miles south of railroad from Jaruco; in destitute and delapidated condition; no vehicles in Jaruco, or this place; transportation must be by animals.

SAN ANTONIO DEL RIO BLANCO.

Small town of 200 people, about six miles north-east of Jaruco; road fairly good in good weather; surrounding country devoted to farming; principal product sugar.

JIBACOA.

Small town of a few hundred inhabitants, about six miles north of San Antonio del Río Blanco; no institutions; industry of surrounding country farming; principal product sugar; road same as that from San Antonio to Jaruco, which is very bad in bad weather, and less than fair in good; several mills have survived the war in this neighborhood, (probably two or three), and expect to grind next crop.

ISLE OF PINES.

Has two towns, Santa Fe and Nueva Gerona; connected by steamer from Batabanó; population about three thousand; contains mines of marble, some coal and timber but little or no work being done to develop them.

MARIANAO.

Situated on good calzada some six miles south-west of the City of Havana, and is connected with it by the Havana & Marianao Railway; it includes the towns of Marianao proper, Quemados, Ceiba, and Marianao Playa. The latter possesses the best sand beach and bathing resort in the vicinity of Havana. The main town is located on the hills,

about 150 feet above the sea level, which elevation gives it excellent natural drainage. Water for all Government buildings is furnished by pipes connected with the Vento Water Works. The people in general depend either upon their own wells for water or that obtained from water carts. Population in 1896 was reported as 7,352. The health of the town on a whole is considered good. Steps are being taken to improve sanitary surroundings. The present alcalde of the municipality reports the population to be now about 12,000, divided as follows: Marianao and Quemados, 7,000; Ceiba, 2,000, Playa, 800; rural population 2,200. Seven schools in municipality one municipal hospital; sanitary, condition of municipality satisfactory; number of poor receiving public assistance, 702.

In conclusion, I would say that Havana Province generally is in a fair condition; the land is rich, rolling and well suited for farming, and capable of producing excellent crops when cultivated. The population has been greatly reduced, probably on an average of fifty per cent, owing to the war. Those towns on the railroad have telegraphic connections, and all the towns have more or less imperfect mail service.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

GUANAJAY.

Is situated about twenty-five miles south-west of Havana on the main calzada, and is the western terminal of the United Railways of Havana, Guanajay Branch; two trains daily to Havana and return. The municipality of Guanajay contains six barrios, (Norte, Sur, San José, Santa Ana, San Francisco, and Cabriales). The population in 1894 was 9,140; now about 8,000; principal industry consists in the cultivation and production of tobacco; two cigar factories in the town; sanitary condition of the town January 1st was very bad, but it has now been much improved under the direction of the Provincial Health Officer, assisted by funds allotted from custom revenue; the hospital of San Rafael is located there. Under the former government a subvention fund of \$800 per annum is reported as having been allowed; there are six schools,— three for boys and three for girls; number of pupils on school register, 410 — number in attendance, 325. The alcalde reports that with the exception

of one, all lack articles for the most rudimental teaching. The town is connected by telegraph line with Havana, Mariel, and Artemisa.

ARTEMISA.

The town is located on the main line of the Western Railway between Havana and Pinar del Río, nine miles south of Guanajay. It is connected with Guanajay by good calzada. The municipality contains three barrios, (Artemisa, Cañas, and Puerta la Güira). The population in 1894 was 8,477; now about 3,000. The principal industry consists in the production of tobacco, sugar mills having been nearly all destroyed. There is at Artemisa an orphan asylum, supported by the people. Number of schools in the municipality, five, being two at Artemisa, two at Cañas, and one at Virtudes. Number of teachers, one; other schools closed for lack of teachers and means; daily mail to and from Havana, Guanajay, and Pinar del Río. Telegraph lines under control of the United States Signal Corps, connect Havana, Pinar del Río, and Guanajay.

MARIEL

The town of Mariel is about twenty-five miles west of the city of Havana, located on the east bank of a first-class harbor, and has no railroad connection. There are nine barrios, (Mariel, Boca, Macjual, Molina, Mosquito, Quebra-Hacha, Rayo, Sabana, San Juan Bautista). The population in 1894 was 9,198; now about 1,700; the cultivation of sugar cane and tobacco, principally cane, are the chief industries. Sugar and molasses are shipped in considerable quantities from this town. Number of schools, two. Point San Elías is situated about one-half mile north of Mariel, and contains quarters for about twenty men and two officers, but would require considerable repair before occupation. About one-half mile further out from San Elías is the Quarantine station, containing a number of buildings in good condition on a most excellent location. Daily mail to and from Guanajay; connected with Guanajay, by Signal Corps telegraph line.

CABAÑAS.

The town is located on the north coast about thirty-eight miles west of Havana, between Mariel and Bahía Honda, and is situated on the east bank of the harbor, which is a harbor of the second-class. The town contains seven barrios,

(Cabañas, Amiot, Bahía, Ceiba, San Pedro, Vigía, San Miguel). Population in 1894 was 2,057, now about 1,500. The manufacture of sugar and a small coasting trade are the chief industries. Number of schools, two; no railways or telegraph lines; tri-weekly mail to Guanajay.

BAHIA HONDA.

The town is on the north coast about 55 miles west of Havana, and is located about two miles south of the harbor. This harbor is one of the best in Cuba, its dimensions being about five miles long by three miles wide. There are seven barrios, (Bahía Honda, Aguacate, Barrio Rural, Corralito, Mani-Mani, Mulata, and Pozas). The population in 1894 was 8,534; now about 1,400. The principal industry is the raising of cane, and the manufacture of sugar. There is also a small coasting trade. No telegraph or railroad service. At present no wagon roads connecting Bahía Honda with towns located east of it.

GUAYABAL.

Contains three barrios, (Caimito, Baños-Quintana, and Guayabal). The population in 1894 was 6,151; now about 1,200; the principal industry is the cultivation of tobacco, of sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar. Number of schools, two.

CAYAJABOS.

Is situated about two and one-half miles south-west of Guanajay, has four barrios, (Cayajabos, Chacón, Jobo, and Rosario). The population in 1894 was 8,129.

SAN DIEGO DE NUÑEZ.

Contains two barrios (San Diego de Núñez and Carenero). The population in 1894 was 4,128.

Little statistical information has been obtained regarding the last two municipalities. It is reported that their existence as such has been practically obliterated, and the population wiped out by the war. Before the insurrection, the town of Cayajabos had 1,350 inhabitants, and San Diego over 600; there are now 4 persons at Cayajabos, but none at San Diego. Towns, homesteads, places of business were destroyed, and movable property taken away. The district is a wilderness, it is reported, and the former inhabitants refuse to return until they can provide them-

selves with means to live until their homes can be re-established.

PINAR DEL RIO.

This is the chief town in the Province of Pinar del Río, and is located about 118 miles south-west of Havana on the Western Railway. The sanitary condition is reported good. The civil hospital, San Isidro, is located there. The municipality is reported as having a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. The principal industry is the raising of tobacco, though bananas, potatoes, corn, etc., are grown for home consumption. The Western Railway of Havana is the only railroad. The town has an electric light plant, and two telephone systems. Telegraph lines connected with Havana, Viñales, San Juan y Martínez. No water system, excepting cisterns and wells.

VIÑALES.

The town is situated about 13 miles north of Pinar del Río. It has two primary schools; also one at Laguna de Piedra, another at Esperanza, and another at St. Thomas; the last two reported inefficient.

CONSOLACION DEL NORTE.

This is a town of 400 people. The streets are over-grown with grass and weeds. The water supply is obtained from a stream flowing through the town. There is no destitution reported, all widows and orphans being at work in ranches or tobacco houses. There are no hospitals or asylums. There are, two public schools,—one for boys and one for girls; also a private school for girls. Schools reported inefficient. Postal facilities satisfactory,—mail three times a week from Pinar del Río.

SAN DIEGO DE LOS BAÑOS.

The town is partially destroyed. The streets roughly paved, in part with cobble stones, but for lack of use, much overgrown with grass and weeds. The general sanitary condition fairly good. No hospitals or asylums. There is one primary school in the town reported in good condition. A cuartel is located there, having a reported capacity of about two hundred. The roof is gone, and building otherwise out of repair; would cost several thousand dollars to

repair it. Postal facilities reported satisfactory,—one mail from Paso Real a week. No telegraph office.

CONSOLACIÓN DEL SUR.

The town has had considerable work done towards cleaning it up, but is still reported in bad condition. Health of the town is reported good, with no destitution, there being plenty of work and labor scarce. There are no hospitals or asylums. There are two schools,—one for boys and one for girls. Postal facilities reported good. Mail twice a day from Havana and Pinar del Río. Telegraph service satisfactory; lines from Havana and Pinar del Río.

SAN JUAN Y MARTINEZ.

The town is located on calzada about sixteen miles south-west of Pinar del Río. Population of municipality reported by alcalde as 20,000 inhabitants approximately. There are located in the town two schools, and eight inefficient ones in the rural districts.

LOS PALACIOS.

The alcalde reports the sanitary condition of the municipality as satisfactory, and that the population is about 2,000. Also that the municipality was quite prosperous before the war. No charitable institutions. Two schools—one for boys and one for girls.

CANDELARIA.

The alcalde reports that the population of the municipality is about 2,500, and that there is plenty of work and no destitution. Two schools,—one for boys and one for girls.

DISTRICT OF DIMAS.

The alcalde reports that the district has a population of about 2,000 inhabitants, and that the sanitary condition throughout the district is good. There are no destitute. Postal facilities are satisfactory. No schools in the district.

MANTUA.

The municipality of Mantua is reported by the alcalde as having about 6,000 inhabitants, and the annexed district of Baja, between 3,000 and 4,000; no public schools; one private school for girls. The civil officials at present consist

of one municipal mayor, a secretary, and one clerk. No municipal police yet organized; but a sergeant and nine men constituting a rural police appointed by the council of Pinar del Río. Sanitary condition of the town reported satisfactory. No destitution; no charitable institutions.

GUANE.

The alcalde reports the population of the municipality about 1,000 inhabitants. Sanitary condition satisfactory. Number of destitute at present about forty. No charitable institutions. The municipal police consists of a government warden, an assistant, and three men.

From reports just received from the alcaldes, the approximate population of the following towns in Pinar del Río Province are given:—

Pinar del Río, 8,000; San Juan y Martínez, 900; La Palma, 400; Mantua, 500; Palacios, 600; Guane, 500; Consolación del Sur, 1,500; San Cristóbal, 800; Candelaria, 700; San Luis, 600; Viñales, 1,500; and Baja 400.

From reports of inspecting officers sanitary conditions have improved very much in all towns. There is now comparatively little destitution. As will be seen from reports of the Chief Commissary and Chief Surgeon, rations and medicine for the destitute have been supplied as deemed advisable. It is thought that this will be no longer necessary, excepting for orphanages, asylums, and hospitals.

It is recommended that some of the important towns be supplied with good water systems, which will add much to the improvement of sanitary conditions, besides giving work to unemployed labor. The following towns are mentioned in this connection:—Guanajay, San Antonio de las Vegas, San Felipe, San Nicolás, Jaruco and Pinar del Río.

Roads connecting the more important towns should also be constructed and repaired as deemed advisable. It is thought that most of the municipalities will soon be self-supporting.

In compliance with instructions from Division Headquarters, Captain Martínez reported for duty in this Department July 7th, with a rural guard detachment, numbering six officers and one hundred men.

They have been assigned to duty as follows:

- 10 men under his immediate command at Marianao;
- 20 men under an officer at Güines;
- 20 men under an officer at San Antonio de los Baños;
- 20 men at Guanajay and Mariel, Province of Pinar del Río, 10 men at each place, one officer commanding both detachments.
- 20 men under an officer at Cabañas, Province of Pinar del Río;
- 10 men under an officer at Bahía Honda, Province of Pinar del Río.

This guard was instructed to co-operate with the alcaldes of the municipalities in maintaining peace and order. It is thought, however, that this rural guard can soon be dispensed with, and order maintained by the municipal guards with such assistance as may be necessary from military authorities.

It may be stated that the condition of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Río is daily improving. The acreage cultivated is gradually being extended, and sanitary regulations everywhere more generally complied with. Occasionally robberies are committed by small parties, but many of the robbers or bandits have been caught, and such depredations are becoming less frequent.

The two provinces of this Department are making progress along the paths of peace and prosperity.

The Province of Havana is composed of rolling lands, with here and there extensive flats, the latter being more especially in the country in the southern part of the province, next to the Caribbean Sea. I know of no mineral resources, or mines, in this Province; or of any large extent of forest, or forest trees; or of any public lands. Instead of four seasons, as in the United States, there are two:— the wet and the dry; the former lasting from June to the middle of October. The thermometer ranges from 70° Fahrenheit in the colder months, to 95°. The average probably of Havana Province is about 80°, and the higher latitudes of this Province have a more temperate atmosphere than the lands on the coast. Yellow fever is unknown in the interior. The easterly trade winds prevail. It seems to be a wise provision of nature that the rainy season should hold its sway during the summer months, as it causes the grass and other crops

to grow, which otherwise would be burnt up and destroyed by the fierce rays of a tropical sun. The so-called rainy season resembles to a great extent the April showers in the United States; the rain generally falling in the afternoons for a short time, succeeded by the sun, then by another shower.

Gold and silver, so much sought after by the early discoverers, are never heard of now, but in other parts of the Island there are mines of other metals. In some quarries of this Province slate is found, suitable for floors and pavements, especially in the Isle of Pines, upon which Island there is also a marble quarry.

Running through the Province of Havana, beginning at the City of Havana, there are large, broad, firm turnpikes, like spokes of a wheel, with Havana City as the hub. One to Güines; another Managua; and still another to Bejucal. Still further west runs another through the town of Marianao to Guanajay and Artemisa, in the Province of Pinar del Río. The stretches of country intervening between the calzadas, or turnpikes, are intersected by country roads, and trails which are almost impassible during the rainy season. The planters and farmers manage, however, by means of large two wheel carts, pulled by oxen or mules, to reach these turnpikes, and upon them carry their produce for sale to the city; the principal crops being vegetables and fruits, with some tobacco and corn. There is a railroad running through Regla, across the harbor from Havana easterly through the Province, by Jaruco, to Matanzas. Another goes south from Havana to Bejucal; then in a westerly direction by Güines to Matanzas; and still another from the City of Havana south, then west by San Antonio de los Baños to Guanajay in the Province of Pinar del Río; and yet another, which also runs in a southerly direction, from Havana by Güira de Melena, then westerly to Pinar del Río City. This is known as the Western Railway, and as far as I know, is an independent organization. The other railroads belong to what is known as the United Railways, the stock of which is principally owned by the English. In addition to these railroads, there is also one running from Havana some eight miles south-west to Marianao, and from that city north a few miles to the ocean.

The principal tree is the palm, called the regal tree of the Island, or the «Queen of the Forest», and sometimes the «Hidalgo of the Soil». It is very common in Havana Province, grows to a height in some cases of seventy feet,

while the trunk is smooth and erect, and not more than one or two feet thick, the whole tree ending in a green top six feet long. There are some cocoanut and African palm trees, also.

I know of no private, and but few public schools; these are kept open for a short time in the year. Telephonic communication exists in different parts of the Province, but there are no street railways except in Havana. The Almen-dares is the only river worthy of that name; and near its mouth has been utilized for paper mills and cement factories.

The civil administration of affairs is in the hands of the Civil Governor, who has been appointed at a salary of five thousand dollars per year, and whose authority extends over the various municipal administrations. The authority of the mayors of the different towns extends over the adjacent section, so that the municipalities control all the country around them, as well as the chief or center city of the district. These officers are all subject to the authority of the Secretary of State, who resides in Havana. With very few exceptions, the old and effete Spanish laws are still in operation, and the course of modern justice is much delayed by antique and cumbersome machinery. Judicial corruption, extortion, and abuses flourish in many places as of old.

There are few hospitals and ten or twelve orphan asylums in the Province, which are supported in great part by the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments of the Army and allotments from customs fund.

The remarks made in reference to the Province of Havana apply to some extent to that of Pinar del Río, the most western portion of the Island, except that the soil of Pinar del Río and the products raised are different. Pinar del Río has a mountain range extending through the greater part of its length from east to west, and much closer to its northern than to its southern coast. This Province has, to a great degree, been quiet and orderly, and has rapidly made progress in the condition of its inhabitants. It is a remarkable fact, and one which probably does not exist as to the other provinces that there has never been but one application from this Province for food. Another special feature of this Province is that while tobacco is grown more or less all over the Island of Cuba, there is no other section, either on this Island or in the world outside, that can compete with Pinar del Río in

higher grades of tobacco, and remunerative results derived from its culture.

At the present time, there is but the one Railroad within its limits, and that terminates at Pinar del Río City.

In compliance with the instructions in Circular No. 10, Division of Customs and Insular affairs from the War Department, in reference to recommendations and suggestions for reform which will promote the general welfare and advancement of the inhabitants, I have the honor to recommend:

1st.—That a census of the Island be taken as soon as possible.

2d.—That the question of suffrage in all of its aspects be carefully considered, and a decision reached regulating the same.

3d.—That a modern system of jurisprudence, as far as it can be made applicable here, be gradually introduced, so that elective officers belonging to it can be voted for at the general elections.

4th.—That a general election be ordered for a president, or a chief magistrate, vice-president, and a congress, or legislature to consist of two branches, and all other officers of a republic, as well as municipal elections in the various municipalities; all of which can be determined, regulated, and prescribed by a convention composed of delegates in proper proportion from the different provinces, which shall meet as soon after the census is taken as possible. In this way the pledged faith of the Government of the United States to Cuba can be kept.

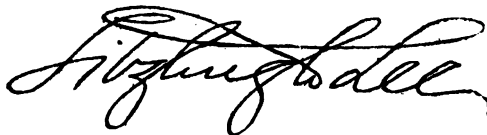
5th.—That the United States shall keep strict supervision over the affairs of Cuba until a republican form of government has been adopted by the people thereof.

6th.—That the Island shall still be garrisoned by troops of the United States, in order to protect the lives and properties of citizens of the United States, and those of other foreign countries residing in Cuba, preserve peace, suppress disorder, and maintain the supremacy of civil law whenever and wherever necessary.

7th.— That the future of the Cuban Republic shall be vested in the people and their representatives so far as it relates to the question of an American protectorate, or annexation to the United States.

Attention is invited to the reports of the heads of staff departments on duty at these Headquarters, and to those of commanding officers of posts, all of which will be found appended here to.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Fitzhugh Lee". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

Brigadier General Commanding.

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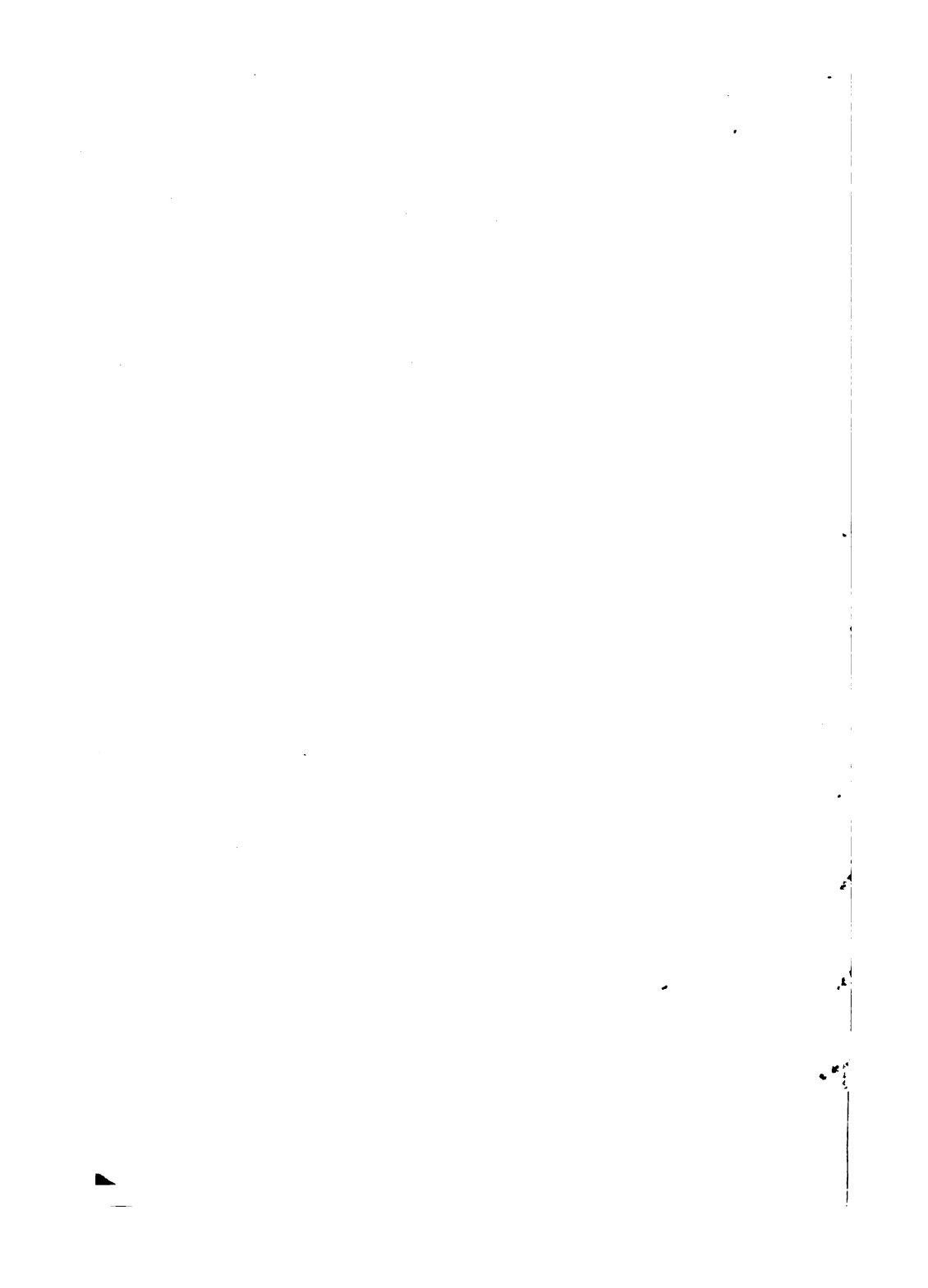
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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA.

August 1, 1899.

*The Adjutant General, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.*

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report for such portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, as relates to my present command.

In preparing this paper my first duty is to express my profound and enduring sense of obligation to the several members of my staff—some of whom have been with me from the beginning, and all of whom with unfaltering zeal, and loyalty, have given their earnest and utmost efforts to carrying forward work of great labor and responsibility and which was practically unfamiliar to all of us.

In such circumstances, official relations may be severed or suspended from time to time, but personal ties are formed and mutual respect and friendships created, that continue to the end.

For greater conciseness and convenience the report is made under sub-heads, as follows:

General Remarks,
General Situation in Havana in December, 1898.
The Taking Over of Havana,
Subsequent Operations,
Cuban Relief Service,
Care of Troops in Tropical Countries,
Organization of the Police,
Organization of the Civil Government,
The Sanitation of Havana,

to which are the following appendices:

General Orders,
Civil Orders,
Letter to the Junta Patriotica,
Letter to the Civil Governor and Mayor embodying principles of Administration,
List of the more important recommendations made by by the Department Commander to the Division Commander,
Memorandum of special recommendations as to matters requiring administrative or legislative remedy,

Letter to the Mayor of Havana relative to the Police Force.

In addition there are also herewith reports as follows:

The Adjutant General of the Department,
 The Inspector General of the Department,
 The Judge Advocate of the Department,
 The Chief Quartermaster of the Department,
 The Chief Commissary of the Department,
 The Chief Surgeon of the Department,
 The Chief Sanitary Officer of the Department,
 The Chief Engineer of the Department,
 The Chief Signal Officer of the Department,
 The Havana Finance Commission,
 Cuban Relief Work,
 The Civil Governor of Havana,
 The Mayor of Havana.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUDLOW,

*Brigadier General, U. S. V.,
 Commanding Department of Havana.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA AND MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF HAVANA.

December 22, 1898 to June 30, 1899.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General, U. S. A., I transferred the command of the 2nd Division of the 1st Army Corps, at Columbus, Georgia, to Brigadier General Sanger, and on December 10, 1898, left for Washington, where I was informed by the Secretary of War that I was to proceed to Havana as Military Governor.

Pursuant to this instruction, General Orders No. 184, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 13, 1898, was issued, creating the Military Division of Cuba, and containing the following:

"By direction of the President, * * * *
 "Major General William Ludlow, U. S. Volunteers, is
 "designated as the Military Governor of the City of Havana,
 "na, and will report direct to the Division Commander,

"He is charged with all that relates to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city, and its police, sanitation, and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President. (Signed) R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*"

These orders were modified by official telegram of December 19, which I found at Havana, so as to relieve me of the responsibility for the collection and disbursement of the customs revenues of the port, but leaving all matters relating to the levying of taxes and collection of revenue within the City proper still under my control.

Accompanied by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. C. R. Peabody, I left New York December 17, on the Ward Line Steamer "City of Washington," and arrived in Havana 1 P. M., December 21, at once establishing my Headquarters at the Inglaterra Hotel and putting myself in communication with Major General Greene, who transferred to me his records and instructions, also three members of his staff, viz, Major Mott and Captain Greble, Assistant Adjutant Generals and Surgeon Major Davis, in charge of sanitary work. Captain Geary, of the 2nd Volunteer Engineers, who was superintending street cleaning, was also continued on that duty. Major Mott was assigned as my Adjutant General and Captain Greble put in charge specially of military movements and, at the same time, of arrangements for the relief and care of the starving and destitute.

The services of these officers were inestimable at the time and later, and I was especially fortunate in having been preceded in Havana by General Greene, who, with his accustomed energy and ability, had already explored the local situation and in part inaugurated the necessary measures for the rehabilitation of the City.

On the same day I inspected the City with General Greene and called upon the Evacuation Commission, at the Hotel Trocha, in the Vedado suburb of Havana, to report my arrival to the President, Major General Wade, and discuss the situation with him.

As the Spanish forces were then concentrating, preparatory to the abandonment of the City, I represented to General Wade the immediate need of troops, to be at my disposition, to replace them and maintain order and, at General Wade's instance, General Lee, Commanding the troops in the Province, ordered in the 8th and 10th U. S. Infantry, to report to me.

On the 22nd, I accompanied General Greene to General

Lee's Headquarters, in the camps of the 7th Corps, near Quemados, and, after inspecting the camps and conferring with General Lee, returned to Havana.

On the 23rd, the 8th and 10th U. S. Infantry arrived, and General Greene sailed for New York.

On the 26th, Major General Chaffee, Chief of the Division Staff, arrived, with Captains Treat and Johnston, who had orders to report to me as Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Judge Advocate, respectively. These officers were immediately assigned to duty, Captain Treat on the same duty as Captain Greble.

On the 27th, General Brooke arrived with his Staff, and, making his Headquarters also at the Inglaterra Hotel, took command of the Division on the 28.

December 30, in General Orders No. 191, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, by direction of the President, the Department of Havana was established, bounded by the Almendares and Cojimar Rivers and their tributaries on the west, south and east respectively, of Havana, and including the Cities of Havana and Regla, with the towns of Guanabacoa, Santa Maria del Rosario and numerous other smaller communities, aggregating a population of about 250,000 people, in an area of about fiftyfive square miles.

Between the 23 of December and the 1st of January, the Spanish forces were gradually drawn in, abandoning successive belts of territory and concentrating toward the water front; the United States troops following up and guarding the areas left exposed by the departure of the Spanish soldiers.

Sunday, January 1, 1899 the final evacuation of Havana by the Spanish forces was effected, and at noon the Spanish sovereignty was transferred by Captain General Castellanos to the Division Commander at the Palace of the Governor General, with due forms and ceremonies, under the general direction of the Evacuation Commission, which had thus brought its arduous and difficult labors to a fortunate conclusion.

On the same day six batteries of the 2nd Artillery arrived; on the 2nd of January, Lieutenant Colonel Black, Chief Engineer; and on the 3rd, a battalion of the 2nd Volunteer Engineers, all with orders to report to me.

The subsequent dispositions and movements of troops and the several changes made from time to time in the personnel of the Department Staff and service are given in the report of the Adjutant General.

There are herewith detailed reports as follows, in which the operations of the several branches of the Department and Governmental service are more specifically set forth, and reference is made to them for fuller information:

Reports of

Adjutant General,	Chief Engineer,
Inspector General,	Chief Signal Officer,
Judge Advocate,	Finance Commission,
Chief Quartermaster,	Relief Work,
Chief Commissary,	Civil Governor,
Chief Surgeon,	Mayor of Havana.
Chief Sanitary Officer,	

As the conditions existing in December, 1898, were quite exceptional and exceedingly complex, and as the work taken in hand involved the necessity of immediate dispositions in several fields simultaneously, requiring incessant labor and discussion day and night, and the continual intermingling of consultations and instructions on nearly every possible subject, the several matters, for greater conciseness and intelligibility, will be treated under separate heads, with the object of depicting, as well as may be, the succession of events, the conduct of affairs, and the dispositions made during an exceedingly interesting historical period. I cannot hope to do justice to this, but will endeavor to indicate at least the principal features.

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN HAVANA EN DECEMBER, 1898.

With the exception of the Province of Santiago, the Island was still in possession of the Spaniards, who continued their rule, civil and military, while making their preparations for departure. In and about the City of Havana, large numbers of Spanish troops, some 17,000 and more, were quartered, and held the streets, plazas and public buildings as guards and military police.

The large Spanish population of the City, the importers, bankers, shopkeepers, clerks, and business class generally, inhabiting for the most part the old City between the Prado and the Bay, was silent and apprehensive, fearful of what might be in store for them when their flag should finally be lowered, but with the 20,000 rifles belonging to the disbanded volunteers secreted in their houses, prepared to defend themselves in case of an uprising beyond the control of the Americans.

The Cuban population, boiling with exultation and

triumph and eager to see an end to Spanish domination and enjoy the fruition of their hopes and struggles, filled the air with shouts of "Cuba Libre" and taunts of their late antagonists. Minor affrays were frequent, and there were alarming explosions and outcries. Day or night there was no rest or quiet, and as, zone by zone, beginning at the outskirts of the City, the Spaniards abandoned successive areas, the thronging Cubans surged behind them, hung out innumerable flags, Cuban and American, and made pandemonium with processions, outcries, bands and fireworks. But the interposing fringe of guards, and the street patrols of the 8th and 10th Infantry prevented all possibility of hostile contact and serious disorder, notwithstanding that, as the Spanish soldiers withdrew, the Spanish police disappeared, fearful of their lives, and hunted cover as would rats if their shelter were unroofed. Meanwhile my officers, staff and line, quietly and vigilantly scouted the City at all hours and in every locality, watching the guards, instructing them as to their duties, and modifying their disposition, as circumstances required.

The newspapers cannot properly be omitted from this general sketch of temporary strain and confusion. After their manner, the correspondents thronged the streets and cafés, industriously gathering up current items, largely imaginary, of riots, frays and bloodshed, exaggerating and sensationalizing every occurrence, however trivial, so that a barroom row was a battle and a meeting of Cubans a revolutionary rising. Even the Cuban Army, under General Menocal, was reported ready to revolt and take the field and fight for the possession of Havana; this when we were actually arranging the details for the organization of the Cuban Police, mainly from the Cuban Army itself. It was represented to the people of the United States that the very lives of the Americans were in danger, whereas in fact, at every point and at every moment, the situation was thoroughly in hand and no revolt or serious encounter could have lasted for five minutes. As usual, the sensational publications only made the task of the responsible authorities the heavier and created false impressions at home.

Meanwhile the Spanish officials were industriously and secretly gutting the public buildings and offices, which were still under their control, including hospitals and asylums, stripping them bare of records, apparatus and belongings, ripping out everything that could be torn loose and selling everything, even infected clothing and bedding from hos-

pitals, that would bring a centen or a peseta in cash. The City was full of plunder of this kind—furniture, fixtures, gas and water pipe, tanks, chandeliers, water closets, bath tubs, wash stands, instruments and utensils of every description.

With the single exception of the Governor General's Palace, occupied by General Castellanos as residence and offices, and which he turned over to General Brooke, partially equipped, every public building was robbed of everything removable, so that when the Americans took possession evrything had to be repurchased and, in many cases, the identical articles that had been removed.

The physical condition of the City could only be described as frightful. There were several thousand reconcentrados in and about, who had been herding like swine and perishing like flies. They were found dead in the streets and in their noisome quarters, where disease and starvation were rampant. Other thousands were lacking food, clothing and medicines.

The regular service of the City was practically paralyzed—street-cleaning at best a farce, suspended, and the houses of assistance and hospitals destitute of resources, even food. No sanitary measures or rules were in force, and the thronging population—soldiers, reconcentrados, natives and citizens—used the streets or any open place for deposit of refuse and filth of all kinds. A woman, killed by a railway train, lay on a principal street (Carlos III) for eight hours, because an ambulance and the proper officials could not be found to remove her. It was nearly the same with all other branches of the City administration. Officials, clerks and employes had been unpaid for many months, and the public offices were practically abandoned.

General Lee had his Headquarters and part of the 2nd Division of the 7th Army Corps across the Almendares River, about seven miles west from the center of Havana, and General Meocal, with his division of the Cuban Army, lay beyond at Marianao. The Cubans patrolled the outlying rural districts and General Lee's troops guarded the outer limits of Havana.

In these circumstances, General Greene had his Headquarters at the Inglaterra Hotel and, with his few officers, had endeavored to organize at least a partial sanitary service, by the aid of an allotment of \$50,000, which had been given him for the purpose. With this, the street cleaning contractor was reemployed and his limited force put in

operation under Captain Geary, while Dr. Davis explored the condition of the hospitals and other relief buildings, with a view to their restoration to some measure of efficiency, and the making of necessary reparations.

Until American possession was had, however no radical measures could be enforced, and little more could be done than the preparation of plans for future work.

This naturally included also the organization of a police force, provision for which General Greene was engaged in making by employing expert assistance and arranging for the service in part of United States officers.

THE TAKING OVER OF HAVANA.

December 22, General Wade sent me word that the western suburb of Havana, known as Vedado, would be evacuated on the next day by the Spanish forces, and desired me to be at the Trocha by nine the next morning.

Certain camp sites in this suburb had already been selected by General Greene as suitable for the purpose, when troops should enter.

After an inspection, these sites were adopted, and a battalion of the 10th Infantry under Captain Van Vliet, and another of the 8th Infantry under Captain Pitcher, crossing the Almendares at 10:30 A. M., December 23, and relieving the Spanish guards at the pontoon bridge near its mouth, were put in camp with instructions for patrolling the Vedado district and guarding the three coast batteries that were included in it. These batteries were found in fairly good and habitable condition, with the exception that the vicinity was greatly defiled by the Spanish soldiers. Any question of occupation, therefore, by our troops was deferred until thorough sanitation could be effected.

That evening, at my Headquarters at the Iglaterra, I sent for Generals Menocal and Montalvo of the Cuban Army and began arrangements for the organization of a rural guard, to be composed of mounted troops of the Cuban Army, in number not to exceed 350 in all, for the protection of the outlying areas between the city and the rivers bounding the Department, which, unless adequately guarded, would be the refuge of criminals and disorderly persons, where foot soldiers would be unable to hunt or control them.

As elsewhere stated, this rural police service was set in full operation January 6 and has continued to do excellent service since that time and the Department of Havana,

although comprising a concentrated fifth of the population of the Island, with the criminal elements incident to a large City, has been free from disorder from that time to the present.

The general instructions, made with reference to the troops, were that as the Spanish gradually withdrew our lines were to follow them up, step by step, maintaining a fringe or screen in contact with them and occupying the abandoned areas with soldiers acting as police, distributed through designated districts, with regular beats, reliefs and patrols. These arrangements were specially entrusted at first to Captain Greble, with Captain Treat later to assist him, who performed the service most admirably, and were going night and day while the movements were in progress.

The soldiers of the 8th and 10th Infantry labored under several disadvantages in the performance of this difficult duty, but must be credited with having preserved order and practically fulfilled their purpose. They were mainly recruits, were in a strange city, and knew not a word of Spanish; furthermore, the temptations of the numerous cafés and drinking places were often irresistible, and falls from grace were frequent, requiring severe restrictions and disciplinary measures. But the officers had their regular training, knew their duty and could be trusted to perform it.

The difficulties were greatly enhanced by the large number of volunteer troops of the 7th Corps who thronged into the City from the camps, with and without passes, and the large accessions destined for other points which were arriving by sea and disembarking in the City, at the San José Wharves, near the head of the Bay, a locality with an evil repute for health and in the worst part of the town in all respects. The result was that they gave an immense amount of trouble, and at least four out of every five cases of disorder and arrest were due to Americans, military or civil.

December 25, a company of the 8th Infantry was bivouacked in the Campo de Marte, near the head of Egidio Street, leading to the San José district, and set to patrolling the Arsenal district, adjoining it to the westward.

December 26, Captain Greble reported that the Spaniards had, without notice, suddenly withdrawn from the western portion of Havana and from the Jesús del Monte and Luyanó suburbs lying south of the City. Three companies of the 8th Infantry were immediately detailed to cover this territory with guards and patrols, but it was several hours before

the final distribution could be effected. No disturbance occurred, but representations were made to General Castellanos that the omission to give notification ought not to happen again.

December 27, orders were given that in all the territory within the control of our troops, public houses of all kinds should be closed at 11 P. M., gambling houses entirely suppressed, no weapons of any kind be carried, except by troops on duty, on penalty of arrest and forfeiture, and that deposits or stores of arms should be seized when discovered.

A list of the places to be transferred from the Spanish occupation was furnished me by the Evacuation Commission and these, with others, were guarded, including the Fortress Principe, the Pirotecnia, the Santa Clara and Reina Batteries, on the western borders of the City proper, and the Belascoain and Dragones Barracks, well within the limits.

Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, commanding the 8th Infantry, was directed to furnish two companies of his regiment as guards for these points.

Towards evening, a column of Spanish troops, coming in from the western batteries and under escort of Captain Blunt of my Staff, was fired upon from the roof of a house and a soldier in the rear of the column shot in the groin. Immediate search was made for the would-be assassin, but without result. I happened to be behind the column at the time and was struck with the good conduct and discipline of the Spanish soldiers. At a word they halted, opened ranks, each rank occupying opposite sidewalks and facing across the street with guns at the ready, should a shot come again. It was clever work and showed the training the men had had, as indeed did their habitual orderly and quiet demeanor when on or off duty in the City.

December 28. Upon inspection, the forts, batteries and barracks vacated by the Spanish troops were found in a frightfully unsanitary condition, lacking almost every requisite for cleanliness or drainage, and orders were given to take means, by thorough cleaning and disinfecting, putting in sewer pipes, closets and baths, to make them habitable, whether for troops, hospitals, or other purposes.

All movables of any kind or value whatever had been remorselessly ripped out and even the drains leading to the cesspools had been choked with debris.

December 29, it was ordered to prohibit large gatherings

of persons on the streets and noisy parades of any kind, day and night; furthermore, that any place found selling or giving liquor to soldiers would be closed and the proprietor arrested.

The excitement was rising among the Cubans as January 1st drew near and their restlessness and eagerness to see the finish were increasing.

The criminal classes also were active and ready for any mischief, while the sole resource for the maintenance of order and the prevention of disturbances that might at any moment become serious, was the ill-trained and but half responsible soldiers, themselves in need of regulation and control. In these circumstances, the conduct of the citizens in general was nothing less than admirable.

An elaborate programme of festivities had been arranged for a full week following January 1st, including mass meetings, fireworks, parades, processions, the Cuban Army to march in and be entertained, and a number of other events, banquets, balls and races. It seemed a cruel thing to deny the people their wish, but, after serious and repeated consultations with the best representative Cubans, they assented to my decision that, in the circumstances, it could not be agreed to; that there had already been too much excitement; there were too many hostile and conflicting elements in the City; too many armed men who had been recently at war with each other; too many hot-headed and irresponsible persons; too many criminals at liberty, and insufficient means for protecting persons and property. It was a bitter disappointment to them, but the leaders and responsible men assented that the decision was just and justifiable. A younger element wished to insist on having their festival, with or without authority, but the elders kept them in check, and the result was in the highest degree creditable to the Cubans, as establishing their ability to exercise self-control when appeal is made to their reason and judgment, with sympathy and firmness. A copy of my letter on this subject is appended.

December 30, the main body of the two regiments was brought into the City and camped along the line of the Prado, across the City, with the Headquarters of the 10th Infantry, under Colonel Pearson as Provisional Brigade Commander, at the Campo de Marte, and the Headquarters of the 8th Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Ellis, in the Plaza, near the Punta.

All were camped in the plazas and streets and made

comfortable with sufficient space and hospital tents, and a good supply of city water always available. It was objectionable to have them thus publicly quartered, particularly as the opportunities for getting out of camp surreptitiously and procuring drink were by no means neglected, and the court-martial service was arduous, but it could not be avoided, as the military and public quarters were at that time in no sense fit or safe for occupancy by our people, and in any case, the nature of their service as police taxed the resources of the command and required them to occupy central positions in the vicinity of their patrol stations and districts.

The Spanish troops were thus narrowed down to the old City proper and gradually contracting towards the Governor General's Palace as ship-load after ship-load left and others were taken by rail to Cienfuegos for the final departure.

December 31. Careful and detailed instructions were made for the following day and the thorough protection of the situation. The responsibility during the preceding week, with the incessant labor and long hours, had been sufficiently wearing upon all concerned, and it was always possible that something untoward might occur up to the last moment.

January 1. The Governor General's Palace was surrounded on all sides with lines of troops, a battalion each of the 8th and 10th Infantry, all traffic stopped, neighboring streets guarded, and shops and stores fronting on the Plaza de Armas closed. No one but those living in the houses was permitted to occupy a window and every precaution was taken to prevent the possibility of disturbance or an individual act of insult or hostility to the departing Spanish Commander.

Happily, all passed off well, and it was with an immense sense of relief that I saw General Castellanos finally stepping into his boat at the Caballería Wharf, to be pulled off to his ship.

At noon the Spanish flag was saluted from Cabaña, the 8th Infantry band in the Plaza de Armas in front of the Palace playing the Spanish National Air.

The American ensign was then hoisted on the Palace flag staff, as well as at Morro and Cabaña and the public buildings generally, the national salute was fired and the National Air played, troops saluting and the people uncovering.

Inside the Palace, the occasion was one of a quiet dignity, which was in fact profoundly pathetic, as Spain, in the person of her representative, surrendered forever the sov-

ereignty that had been hers through four centuries and abandoned all future title to a foothold on the Western Continent.

As an historical datum, it may be stated that on February 6, General Castellanos, with the residue of the Spanish Army, sailed from Cienfuegos, in the Steamship "Catalina," thus completing the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS.

The succeeding days of January and subsequent months were quite as fully occupied as those of December, though without the special harassments of that critical period.

The several heads are separately discussed elsewhere, and need not be more than referred to in this general resume.

With three regiments of troops in the Department, the service of the men was lightened and they had three or four nights in bed instead of one or two.

When the Police had been organized, it became practicable to reduce the number of soldiers in the Department, and recommendation was made that one entire regiment could be dispensed with, and one battalion from each of the others be sent to the States to serve as a depot for recruiting and instruction, with the view of exchanging at periods of six months, giving six months service in the United States and twelve months in Cuba. The 10th Infantry was ordered to Matanzas, leaving the 8th Infantry and 2nd Artillery in my command; but the home battalion recommendation has not yet been adopted.

On January 2, a battalion of the 2nd Volunteer Engineers, asked for by me, arrived from the States and reported for duty, thereafter performing extremely useful service in connection with engineering work, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Colonel Black. Since the muster out of the regiment several of the officers have remained as civilian engineers, and are now in charge of important branches of the Department work.

Meanwhile, in view of the ensuing rainy season, the cleansing, disinfecting, repairing and equipping of the several forts, batteries and military stations were begun and pushed with all energy, in order as rapidly as possible to get the troops off the streets and into regular garrison quarters, where privacy, shade and proper shelter, baths and water closets could be provided. In these respects I was convinced that if thorough disinfection and sanitation of these Spanish stations

were effected, the men would be vastly better off than in any merely temporary cantonments in the open country, where malarial influences would have greater effect, and bathing and the like conveniences be limited or lacking. At the same time, under the plans and direction of the Division authorities, arrangements were making for the construction of wooden quarters at Quemados and another set in the country east of Cabafia Fortress.

The Headquarters of the Department at the Hotel were hopelessly crowded and inconvenient, and the hotel service abominable, so that it was a great relief when, on January 28, we were enabled to move into No. 1 Tacon Street, on the water front, which had been occupied as the Headquarters of the Spanish Engineers. The lower floor gave accommodation for the general offices and the five rooms of the second floor were occupied by the Department Commander as an office and living rooms.

The sanitation and sanitary census of the City, with the gradual expansion of the engineering work, and organization continued as from the first with unremitting energy and labor, including the procurement of sanitary carts and excavators and garbage scows and the construction of a crematory for disposal of refuse, either by burning or dumping at sea.

The Police was finally organized and turned over to the Mayor on the first day of March. The Civil Government was completed, after ample discussion and consultation with the best and most judicious advisers on January 14, and has since performed admirable service.

The Finance Commission was organized at the same time, and made most important and valuable investigations and reports. The organization of the System of Relief was effected, at first with soldiers only; later with a combination of civilian agencies and army officers in charge; and now, with a Cuban organization under a civilian superintendent. The number of people fed was at first enormous, some 20,000, which is now reduced to 6,000 or 7,000, but the original 20,000 by no means represented all those who were in need of assistance. There remained the sick, the aged, the orphan children, the permanently enfeebled, the hopelessly dependent class, who could not work, and most of whom required care and shelter and medical treatment, the facilities for which were not forthcoming. The City had and has but two hospitals, and these were in terrible condition and crowded with an indiscriminate mass of patients, with nearly very disease known, infectious and otherwise, including mental

aberration. Some 2,000 or 3,000 more were needing hospital service that could not be given. I sought to get possession of the Alphonso XIII Hospital on Principe Hill, a Spanish construction of 60 or 70 separate pavilions with a capacity for 2,500 or 3,000 patients, but this was taken as a General Military Hospital for the Division. Another Spanish hospital of some 1,500 capacity had been taken for a Quartermaster Storehouse, and while I was making efforts to get possession, the building was set on fire and burned. There remained only the old Military Hospital, San Ambrosio, built near the littoral at the head of the Bay, but this had such an evil repute of 60% of mortality under the Spanish administration, that a board of Cuban physicians declined to recommend it, even for the immune natives. Recourses was finally had in part to distributing the most urgent cases among private establishments of various kinds and paying a monthly stipend for their maintenance; and using the Houses of Assistance as centers for the distribution of medicines and diet foods.

There was serious difficulty in securing the organization of a Department Staff—especially a medical staff—and for a long time I was unable to procure a Chief Medical Officer, Quartermaster or Commissary. Dr. Gorgas was promised to me in Washington before I left for Havana; but when he came down his orders put him in charge of the Division General Hospital, and orders to report to me were not made until January 13, and he was not enabled to report to me until a month later. Meanwhile an enormous burden of work and responsibility was thrown on Dr. Davis, who, as Sanitary Officer, had all that he could attend to. A regular Quartermaster was not furnished, notwithstanding official and personal representations, until April 28, nor an experienced Commissary until March 29. It will be understood how these deficiencies added to the labor and responsibility of the Department Commander, who had enough of his own to attend to. Another serious drawback was the frequent changes in officers, due to promotions, the raising of additional regiments and the military operations in the Philippines; but these were temporary disabilities, incident to the service, and were all in turn accepted as inevitable and the best made of it.

A more serious disadvantage was the method prescribed for obtaining funds from the customs revenues, upon monthly requisitions and minutely detailed estimates, for sanitary and relief purposes, which made it impracticable

to estimate or plan for more work than could be specified item by item during the ensuing month, and hence was prohibitory of any extended projects or expenditures.

There was no general allowance or proportionate distribution of surplus customs funds among the Departments, according to their special needs; so that each Department has been constrained to appear, month by month, as an applicant for a donation of funds, the amount of which or the specific items of which would or would not be authorized—could not be determined or ascertained in advance. This system had the advantage of enabling the Division Commander to maintain a close scrutiny over all expenditures, large and small, throughout the Island, but to a great extent prevented the Department Commanders from exercising their best judgment and discretion in the application of funds to the special purposes of their respective Commands.

On June 1, after several months' trial of this system, the Department Commanders, officially convened at Havana for the consideration of this subject, unanimously recommended its material modification, and that an equitable apportionment of surplus customs be made among the Departments; the specified amounts to be applied according to such general purposes as should be deemed by the Department Commanders best adapted to their special needs upon projects submitted to and approved by the Division Commander. This recommendation has not been favorably acted upon, and matters in this respect remain in statu quo.

The text of the Department Commanders' resolution is embodied in the list of the more important recommendations made, appended to this report.

CUBAN RELIEF SERVICE.

As has been stated elsewhere, the relief of the starving and destitute thousands in and about the city demanded instant attention. Reconcentrados and other homeless and hopeless creatures thronged in such spaces and premises as could give them partial shelter, and were dying in the streets and alleys. Captain Greble of my staff was put in charge of the relief work and performed his duties with great intelligence and sympathy and unwearying industry. As rapidly as possible exact data were obtained and all the reconcentrado quarters visited, as well as the charitable institutions, public and private. At the same time General

Menocal was asked, by means of his mounted Cuban troops, to make a rapid examination of the outlying regions and get a rough census of the destitute in the rural districts, including Guanabacoa and other centers. By these means and others it became possible to organize a service, the details of which are given in the accompanying report by Lieutenant Rice, 7th Cavalry, who relieved Captain Greble when the latter was promoted to the command of his light battery, which took him out of my command.

The earliest means of relief was from information given by the guards and patrols, and the food was furnished from Army emergency supplies. Later Cuban rations were issued upon requisition by the Department Commander, and the city was divided into districts, with an Army officer in charge of each, and still later, as the officers and detailed enlisted men could no longer be spared from their commands, an entirely civilian service was organized.

At the outset the issues were made to between 20,000 and 25,000 people, but these were reduced by degrees; as the men were nourished into ability to work, employment was furnished by the organization of the street cleaning and other sanitary work and in the end by the refusal to issue food to any but those who were incapable of obtaining it otherwise. At the present time about 6,000 persons are receiving relief, of whom 75 % are invalids, aged, or young children who are unable to assimilate ordinary food and receive a modified convalescent issue instead.

The houses of assistance were also reorganized by Dr. Davis and made centers for the issue of medicines, which were furnished likewise to the hospitals that needed supplies of this kind.

The pitiful nature of this problem may best be illustrated by the fact that owing to the waste of war and the mortality among male adults, the existing residuum of dependents is now principally women and children, incapable of earning a livelihood and remaining as a continuing charge upon public charity for some time to come.

CARE OF TROOPS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

The concurrent and conclusive evidence, gathered both from our own limited experience in Cuba and from the prolonged occupation of tropical regions by other nations, is to the effect that for the due care and conservation of the health of troops so situated, material modifications should be made in respect of the three prime necessities of food,

clothing, and shelter. Other adaptations are likewise indicated.

In the matter of food, it is important that the flesh or heat making components of the ration be reduced from that regularly used in northern climates, and a much larger proportion of the lighter foods—fish, fowls, fruits, and cereals—be furnished instead.

In this respect it should be noted that the men themselves are not authorities upon these points. Company and regimental commanders, asked for their recommendations, are apt to ascertain the wishes and preferences of their men and be guided thereby in suggesting what is required. This is manifestly an erroneous method of proceeding, for the reason that it substitutes for an enlightened and intelligent judgment the personal preferences of the men themselves.

The entire subject should be carefully considered by a competent board and conclusions reached as to the necessary modifications of the ration issue in Cuba.

So in the matter of clothing. It is indispensable that the garments of the men comply with two main conditions; first, that they should be serviceable and, second, that they should meet the conditions of the climate. Heavy clothing of any kind is inadmissible. The shirts and underwear should be light in weight and texture and the outer clothing at once seemly, cool and serviceable. For these purposes I am of opinion that a bluish grey serge would be found the best in all respects as possessing excellent wearing qualities in connection with light weight. Next to this white or grey duck or linen drill would best answer the purpose, with helmets of the same material and straw hats permissible. The khaki uniforms furnished by the Quartermaster's Department are objectionable in every respect. The material is poor and the clothing ill-fitting, badly made, and the original diversities of color are multiplied with every washing. The material shrinks, soaks and thickens with sweat, and is fit neither for campaign nor garrison purposes. The campaign suits, of whatever material, with campaign hats and leggins, should be reserved by companies for service in the field and not used in garrison.

In the matter of quarters, two things are of prime importance: first; that the floors upon which the men sleep should be raised as high as possible above the ground, in order to protect them from the emanations of the soil and keep a high, open, dry, and well ventilated area beneath them. In the tropics, the three enemies are the sun, the earth, and the

night air. Exposure to the sun between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. is carefully avoided by the natives, whose experience in this respect has taught them caution. Ample shade and shelter, especially during these hours, is essential in any barrack or cantonment, and this can best be effected by the use of a double roof to the quarters, with broadly projecting eaves shading the interior and furnishing porches or verandas ten or twelve feet in width on all sides. With quarters of this description, raised well above the ground, with ample bathing facilities (very important to the maintenance of health particularly in the tropics), the care of the troops in the open would be reasonably provided. Thoroughly dry, well constructed, and well ventilated stone or concrete structures, such as properly built casemates and the like, are preferable to wooden buildings, as securing greater protection from the glare and heat and less liable to infection in case of disease.

The night is recognized as the period of the twenty-four hours during which the greatest danger of infection from malaria or other diseases, particularly yellow fever, is incurred. The orders made in this Department provide that the hours of fatigue and drill be restricted to prior to 11 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the men are required to be in their quarters, unless in some special case, by 9 P. M. Any man lying out of his quarters or absent at night without authority upon his return is quarantined for three days, until the safety of his intermingling with the command can be reasonably ascertained.

Another important point. It is a matter of general recognition that the use of alcohol or intoxicating drinks of any kind in the tropics conduces effectively to attack from disease. The practice of the natives in this respect can again be considered with advantage. They are as a rule extremely temperate, if not entirely abstemious, using the smallest possible amount of wine or intoxicant and avoiding heavy feeding. This should be carried out thoroughly with American troops in Cuba. In this Department thus far endeavor has been made to make the prohibition absolute, and, while it is perhaps not possible to enforce this with entire thoroughness, the weight of authority and precept is thrown against the use of intoxicants, and the men are in every way discouraged from its use. It is believed that these measures are practically imperative. They were found necessary by General Kitchener in conducting his campaigns in Egypt, and the continued health and efficiency of his

command were doubtless, to a great extent, due to this fact. In almost every case of yellow fever thus far developed in this Department it has been found, as well as the facts could be ascertained, that the patient had been in the habit of drinking. It is particularly important where a large proportion of the troops are recruits that nothing be officially done to create in them any habit of using intoxicants, and this, it is believed, would be the result if, as has been deemed desirable in some portions of the United States, canteens be established in the posts where light wines and beer are regularly furnished. In such circumstances, the temptations of sociability and companionship are practically irresistible and the habit of drinking is readily acquired.

Experience has also shown that it is not advisable to maintain men of northern races continuously on service in the tropics. Not only are the losses from disease severe, but the entire body of men becomes greatly deteriorated from climatic and other effects. It is believed that if garrisons of American troops are to be maintained in the tropics, these facts should be taken into account, and permanent dispositions made with reference to their exchange between home and foreign stations.

For the military service of India, England constitutes its regiments of two battalions, which are interchanged from time to time.

With our three battalion organization, a convenient provision of this kind could be made by retaining one battalion in the States, to act both as training school and recruiting station for the regiment, where the men would receive their preliminary drill and instruction before proceeding to duty abroad. This would leave two battalions out of the regiment on foreign station, and the exchange might advantageously be made every six months, bringing home that battalion which had been longest abroad and simultaneously moving the home battalion to take its place. With the Army transports now maintained in service, this would not be a costly affair, as all the camp and garrison equipage and other belongings of the battalion, with the exception of the personal effects of the men, could be exchanged and the trouble of transporting them avoided. This would leave each battalion six months at home and one year abroad, and this period is believed to be as extended as in the general interest of the service would be

found expedient. Official recommendations to this effect have heretofore been submitted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.

As elsewhere stated the departure of the Spanish troops in and about Havana was attended by the total disappearance of the municipal and other police. Under the Spanish rule, the police forces were in effect four, viz: the Orden Publico, and the Guardia Civil, both military or semi-military forces and under direction of state officials, and the Guardia Municipal and Policia Municipal, more under direction of local officials, but which could continue only under the protection of the Spanish forces; so that the American occupation found the city incapable of protection except by the use of the United States troops. It was of importance therefore, with the least delay to organize both a rural police, for the protection of the outlying districts between the city and the boundaries of the Department, and a municipal police in the city proper, including its important suburbs, Vedado, Cerro, and Jesus del Monte. The rural guard would also have charge of the eastern portion of the Department outside of the municipality of Havana, including the municipalities of Regla, Guanabacoa, Santa Maria del Rosario, and their vicinity.

Upon taking charge of the Department one of the first endeavors was toward the creation of a rural police, for which purpose the Cuban Army, a division of which, under General Menocal, was in camp at Marianao, offered excellent material. Arrangements to this effect were made and on the 6th of January completed. A force of about 350 mounted men, including selected officers and non-commissioned officers, organized in squads, was established throughout the rural districts. For convenience of organization, the Department was divided into two districts by a line running south from Havana and an inspector put in charge of each district, all subject to the immediate direction of the Chief of Police in Havana.

The pay of the men was at first on the basis of the Indian scouts, receiving cavalry pay with an extra allowance for the use of their horses and arms, forage and rations being furnished. This organization has answered its purposes admirably, as there has been practically no criminality or brigandage within the limits of the Department from the time of its establishment, and within the last two months it has been found practicable to reduce the force nearly

one half and transfer a large body of them to the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio. To avoid the trouble of supplying rations and forage, the pay of the men has been increased, and the organization now provides its own allowances.

A more serious undertaking was the organization of the municipal police. Before my arrival General Greene had made preliminary arrangements for this by engaging the services of ex-Superintendent J. B. McCullough of New York, whose services until the work was finally accomplished were of the greatest value.

The original plan was to detail officers from the United States forces both as Chief of Police and as the principal police officers, but upon full consideration I determined to modify this project by constituting the police entirely of native material, as the permanent continuance of United States officers, whether volunteer or regular, would be impracticable and it was for many reasons preferable to avoid as far as possible the incorporation of foreign elements.

General Menocal, an officer of high rank in the Cuban Army, speaking English fluently, and with an American education as an engineer, was invited to take the position of Chief of Police and accepted it. Other Cuban officers were selected to take the higher positions; inspectors, captains, lieutenants, and the like; and for the main body of the force applications were invited from all quarters, the purpose being to form a body of about one thousand men. The applicants, numbering some three thousand eight hundred, were carefully sifted, both as to physical and mental conditions, and were required to be able to read and write and conform to a standard of height and weight. The composition of the force likewise called for the constitution of a detective bureau, under its own chief, but subject to the orders of the Chief of Police.

Much time was consumed in all this, as well as in the procuring of uniforms and equipment, the drilling of the men, the division of the city into districts and precincts, the securing of station houses and the establishment of a headquarters; so that it was not until March 1st that the fully organized force was finally paraded on the Prado and formally turned over to the Mayor and placed under his immediate direction, although in several of the precincts portions of the force had already been established, since it was desirable to relieve the soldiers from police duty

as rapidly as possible. My letter making this transfer is appended.

The results have been very satisfactory. For the first time in the history of the Island a purely Cuban police was organized, and naturally none could be found who were experienced or in any sense trained for police duty. The officers and a large number of the patrolmen had the advantage of such drilling and discipline as prevailed in the Cuban Army, constituting an excellent foundation, so far as it went, but prolonged instruction and drill as well as the practical exercise of police duty were necessary before the force could be regarded as in all respects trustworthy.

The Cubans are of an excitable temperament and the police at the outset failed of that calmness and effectiveness which were essential. Pistols were too freely drawn and used, and the shooting was not very straight, but these defects were eliminated by degrees, and the men rapidly improved in steadiness and efficiency.

The Cuban population had been in the habit of looking upon the police as the immediate instruments of the tyranny and oppression from which they had suffered, and naturally regarded a policeman as a public enemy to be at once feared and hated. Their disposition toward the new police at first took on this same coloring, but this impression changed, particularly after a severe battle of the police with some criminals and disorderly persons, who undertook to resist arrest and opened fire with fatal results. The riot was quelled, although at the expense of losses to the police. But the outcome was the conviction in the public mind that the present police, constituted of their own people, were their protectors and guardians and were to be regarded as friends and not as enemies, and since that time there has been no trouble of this kind.

In the earlier stages too, there were from time to time conflicts between the police and the raver element among the Americans soldiers, who undertook to bully every native and refuse obedience to his orders. This disposition was quelled by stringent orders and the application of severe disciplinary measures to all soldiers who, in lieu of aiding the constituted authorities, chose to put themselves in a position of opposition to them. So that at this time the relations are entirely harmonious and respectful.

The Detective Bureau was organized under the immediate direction of ex-Sergeant Crowley, of the New York Police,

who was brought down for that purpose, and performed useful services. As in the case of the police generally, the detective police at the outset was in several material respects lacking in efficiency, but by weeding out and substitution of better material, and in particular the appointment of an efficient head, it is now a very capable and useful branch of the service.

In connection with the organization generally, it was of the first importance to prepare a carefully drafted set of rules and regulations. This was done mainly by Mr. McCullough, upon the basis of the New York regulations. The main principles embodied were careful examination of qualifications upon admission, and continuance in office so long as found capable and satisfactory, and no man to be dispossessed of his place except upon formal charges tried under the direction of the Chief of Police, while, at the same time, the Chief was given full power and authority to suspend and discipline otherwise by fine or penalty any misconduct. These regulations when fairly drafted were approved by me and stand as the basis of the organization, subject to such changes from time to time as may be made by the City Council at the instance of the Chief of Police and the Mayor.

While the police force of Havana cannot be said at this time to be of an ideal composition or efficiency, it will bear favorable comparison with almost any other, and gives excellent promise for the future.

The principles of promotion by seniority or selection from lower grade is not one that has been followed in the Spanish administration where a high vacancy occurring was generally filled by the appointment of some outside person having the requisite influence. An insistence upon the contrary practice in the case of the police has been made, and that appointments to vacancies should be made from the force itself and not from outside as an essential principle upon which to construct a thoroughly competent and reliable force. If the prospect of the promotion be eliminated there is no incentive for those occupying the lower stations, to do more than satisfy the routine requirements of their positions and avoid losing them. On the other hand, the possibility and expectation of rising by earning a reputation for capacity and efficiency will permeate the force and inspire it throughout with an esprit de corps, important to its maintenance, and satisfactory service.

To this end, however, the coöperation of an auxiliary

force, independent of the police organization itself, is absolutely essential, reference being made to the municipal courts, before whom the police cases must come for trial, for the enforcement of the provisions of law and the City Ordinances, the punishment of offenders and the discharge of the innocent. It matters not what be the vigilance, the activity and the efficiency of the police in the detection of crime and offenses and the arrest of evil doers, all their endeavors are rendered futile and nugatory unless the conduct of the Courts is such as to further the ends of justice and administer the requisite punishment when the evidence justifies conviction. In this respect the existing conditions in Havana leave much to be desired. There are no City Magistrates or Police Magistrates proper in the Spanish organization, all the courts being directly under the appointment and supervision of the State officials and responsible alone to them.

The Spanish methods both in criminal and equity cases, are marked with a deliberation and insecurity of issue, which experience has shown here in Havana to be incompatible with any successful administration of the law or enforcement of penalties upon offenders, as the rules of criminal procedure have been apparently devised to enable the magistrates, in secret and without possibility of challenge to effect their own disposition of cases, independent of the needs of the public service. The result is often the escape of the guilty and in any case, as a general rule, delays impossible of comprehension in the trial of cases, involving the prolonged imprisonment of an alleged offender and the detention of witnesses who have testimony to offer in the case. The preliminary evidence is taken in secret, the record is made by the magistrate himself or his clerks and secretaries, and it is, in any given case, quite impracticable of ascertainment whether the final adjudication is or is not in accordance with the facts of the case.

There is a well founded belief that material improvements could be made both in the personnel of the local magistracy and the methods employed by them in their procedures, which have remained unchanged since the American occupation. Meanwhile as a practical fact, it was found early in the year that numerous arrests had either to be treated by court-martial, which was for many reasons inexpedient if not entirely impracticable, or remitted to the indeterminate purview of a magistrate's court, with the result of an immense accumulation of cases, for which it

was impossible to provide either in respect to living accommodations or other necessary supplies.

For these reasons, and as an administrative and executive measure, a provisional trial police court was established, early in January, for the investigation of cases of arrest for disorders or minor offenses, and for this and other purposes an officer of my staff was detailed as Supervisor of Police. Experience has shown that this tribunal, or rather one regularly constituted to take its place, is essential to the prompt disposal of police cases, either by acquittal or punishment. The system, though new to Spanish jurisprudence, has so well approved itself to those having cognizance of the facts that a Police Court will doubtless be constituted in some form. For this purpose, recommendation has been made by me to the Division Commander, with a draft, for consideration, of a decree to constitute and prescribe the duties of the Court.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In anticipation of the duty of organizing the Civil Government in Havana and assuming responsibility for its administration, as prescribed in the President's orders, I took occasion in Washington and in New York, prior to leaving for Havana, to obtain lists of the leading and best informed Cubans of all shades of political affiliation, with whom I proposed to confer as to the personnel and composition of the government to be established. Consultations with these and others of like standing were begun immediately upon my arrival, and in the intervals of other occupations, continued, until a list was finally agreed upon practically by all concerned, of names for the several positions to be filled, composed of citizens of the highest standing and personal character and commanding the fullest respect and consideration of the community. The means taken to accomplish this result were simple and effective. Certain individuals, as well as the representatives of certain political organizations, were invited to write in the list of offices the names of the persons whom they would recommend to fill them. These lists when presented showed certain names as predominating, which were then selected. Where greater diversity was indicated, further consultations were had and in the end the list as finally made up represented practically the collective judgment of all concerned. This method, in fact, was analogous to the procedure of the old fashioned selectmen of a village, and represented an election by

majority vote, with the voters limited to the most serious and best informed members of the community. In the case of the Mayor and some others, for example, the choice was practically unanimous. The selection of some one to represent the Spanish element in the community and one to represent the colored element were also carefully considered and adopted.

These proceedings, besides securing the best individual results, had two conspicuous advantages, in that the selections were made by the Cubans themselves, and the arbitrary authority of the Military Governor, which in the absence of other means was needed to set the machinery in motion, was practically limited to that, and to accepting and confirming the choice of the people.

It may be said at once that nothing could have given better results and that the disinterestedness, integrity and patriotism of those consulted and those installed, effected the organization of a government that has continued to the present with entire satisfaction and the most useful and beneficial results.

Similar principles have been pursued by me in the subsequent conduct of affairs. The officials have been left entirely at liberty to direct local matters as should seem best to them, and my interposition has been limited, first to suggestions and advice, and second, to the doing of things that the local authorities, while desiring or approving, had not the power or authority to execute. There has not been from the beginning a conflict of any kind between the two authorities, and the military authority has in no case been exercised in matters affecting local government, without full consultation and understanding with the local officials.

It seems desirable to state these facts somewhat fully, since the organization of a civil government in a foreign country, through the instrumentality of a military commander, holding warrant from the executive authority only, and independently of other than military law, is a new experience in our history, and the means employed, as well as the outcome reached, are particulars of the utmost interest.

Pending the installation of the new government, the Spanish officials, provincial and municipal, were requested to continue in the occupancy of their offices and carry on the routine duties entrusted to them, but it was prescribed that no expenditure be made without previous authority, nor any material modifications of orders or methods.

At noon of January 14, the first Cuban administration of Havana was formally installed, by the swearing in of the new officials and the retirement of the old. At the same time, I made a letter, a copy of which is attached, addressed respectively to the Civil Governor and to the Mayor, embodying certain principles of action and suggestions of certain practical measures according to which it was expected the conduct of affairs would be guided.

Careful attention is invited to the clear and intelligent resume of the proceedings of the City Government, as set forth in the concise report from the Mayor, which is attached to this report. And I desire in this place to express my sincere recognition of the public services rendered by the Mayor and his colleagues, and in particular for the unvarying support and assistance I have had from them all, both personally and officially.

At the same time the new Civil Governor, Mr. Federico Mora, and the Secretary of the Civil Government, Colonel Torriente, were inducted and the former Spanish officials relieved. The Civil Governor is in fact an officer of the Province, holding certain administrative relations to and supervision of the Provincial Ayuntamientos—some 38 in number—and in addition exercising certain special functions of administration in the City of Havana, which to that extent constitutes him a city official.

It was the Spanish method to have a Spanish official in control of all fields of authority, large and small, which, even under an elective system for city officers, kept every thing within the purview and control of the central authority. The Civil Governor, for example, had direct charge of the Seccion de Hygiene, a technical phrase meaning the supervision and taxation of public women and the establishments of like nature. From these a large revenue was derived, legitimately and otherwise, which was in the personal control of the Civil Governor, who had not to account for a dollar of it. This service has been transferred to the Ayuntamiento and the accounts regularly kept.

The Civil Governor also issued authority for balls, for parades, for theatrical performances, and had charge of all matters inside of theatres and public buildings, and many other like intimate civic functions, with a special police at his orders independently of the city authorities. In like manner the City was divided into Barrios or Wards—thirty-nine in number—with a sub-Alcalde and clerks in charge

of each, who collected fees, and cost the City collectively some \$40,000 per annum. These were abolished.

There was also in existence in each Province what was known as the Deputacion Provincial, a body of officials and employes supposed to exercise certain somewhat vague and illdefined functions, most of which had fallen into desuetude, with the exception of drawing salaries which constituted a formidable total. Upon my recommendation, these Deputaciones were abolished by the Military Governor of the Island.

Both Mr. Mora and Mr. Torriente have been transferred to other fields, the former appointed Fiscal to the Supreme Court, equivalent to Attorney-General, and the latter to a Magistrate's seat in Santa Clara. I desire here to make my acknowledgments to both for the effective and highly creditable manner in which their duties were discharged, always in the utmost harmony with the City Government and with myself.

Having in view the necessity for a reorganization and improved administration of the City finances, it was important at once to make a thorough investigation of the facts in these particulars, for which purpose a Finance Commission was appointed, with duties and powers as stated in the Civil Order No. 3, a copy of which is herewith. The Finance Commission has performed notable service in the execution of the trust imposed upon it, numerous and valuable reports having been prepared with great care, ability and labor, under the direction of its very able President, Mr. Conant, aided especially by the valuable services of Messrs. Casanova and Cancio of the Commission, and by special assistance of Lieutenant Powelson of the Navy and Captain Osgood Smith, late of the 12th New York. A general review of the work of the Commission is shown in the accompanying report from it, which, however, falls far short of the full exhibit of its valuable service. Pursuant to the reports of the Commission, two typical cases were dealt with in Civil Orders 4 and 10, namely, the abolition of the ancient emoluments of an office long since extinct, known as the O'Reilly privilege, the compensation of which, by purchase and inheritance, had been continued to the present day as a charge on the City Treasury, without consideration to the City from the beneficiaries. In the other case a contract with a firm for the supplying of water to the citizens of the Vedado and Carmelo suburbs was abrogated, as by its terms it involved practically a payment by the contractors to

the City of \$ 1,000 or \$ 2,000 per annum, while the firm itself was in the receipt of annual sums collected from the citizens of \$ 10,000 or \$ 15,000. These are examples of the methods commonly pursued by the Spanish administration in the granting of valuable concessions to private individuals at the expense of the public.

During the continuance of the present administration all City matters have proceeded in a remarkably efficient and satisfactory manner, notable reductions being effected in the cost of the City administration and notable betterments in the direction of increased collections by the elimination of corrupt or incompetent agents. The public service in every respect has been improved and, so far as possible, put upon a basis of modern directness and efficiency. Very much remains to be done in these respects, and means are taking to revise the entire system of book-keeping and accounting in the City, to be rid of the cumbrous and dilatory methods heretofore in vogue and the substitution of an intelligible and direct accountability and responsibility.

With the paralysis of all values and industries, due to the war, the income of the City proper has from the beginning been insufficient for its maintenance, and the deficit was furnished by the Military Governor of the Island from the Customs Revenues, upon the application of the Military Governor of Havana. The deficit, however, was rapidly diminishing, from over \$ 100,000 in January to \$ 16,000 in April, when the change made in the rates of taxation and the abolition of the meat tax threw the City again into bankruptcy, and for the ensuing months the deficit again reached the figures of January. The cutting off of the meat tax in particular was a genuine misfortune. The revenues from this source amounted to as much as \$ 700,000, per annum, which was a total loss to the City, while the expected benefit in the diminution of the cost of meat to the public was not realized. On the contrary, the price of meat advanced, and the people have not in any sense profited by the decree.

It may be observed that the taxes in Havana are extremely small, averaging not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in similar cities in the United States. The taxes, therefore, could easily be doubled without undue hardship, and this will be necessary in the immediate future if provision is to be made for expenditures which are imperative. The present debt of the City of Havana is, in round numbers \$ 9,500,000 of bonded debt under two mortgages, with

a floating debt of about \$3,000,000 more, made up of outstanding obligations, dues to public institutions, unpaid account to public creditors and salaries of city and other officials left unpaid for from 6 to 18 months by the Spanish Government. This makes a total of about \$12,500,000 of present debt. To meet the immediate needs of the future there will be required sums approximating, for sewers, paving and water, about \$14,500,000, and for the construction and equipment of a thorough system of schools and public instruction, say, \$3,000,000 more, making an aggregate required of about \$17,500,000. This, added to the existing debt, would make a total of about \$30,000,000 and it is proposed in the near future to prepare a financial scheme for the issuance of city obligations to this amount for the purpose of funding the floating debt, converting the bonded debt and the securing of funds necessary for the constructions indicated. The city of Havana can well afford, even at this time, to carry an indebtedness to this amount, and in any case it is imperative that it should do so, if the future prosperity and welfare of the City are to be secured. This total sum required will be greatly reduced by an equitable distribution of the surplus customs collections, which amount to a sum greatly in excess of the current general expenditures, leaving a large residue, which might properly and equitably be apportioned among the several Provinces of the Island in accordance with their needs. The prosperity of Havana, as the Capital and Metropolis of the Island, is of the first consequence, and practically $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population is concentrated within the City and its immediate vicinity.

With respect to my individual relation to the Government of the City, it is incumbent upon me to state: First, That I have sought in every respect to do as little "governing" as possible. Gentlemen of character and responsibility were put in office and the practical administration entrusted to them. Unfamiliar with work of this kind, but with an earnest purpose and conscientiousness to fulfill their obligations to their people, they have labored unceasingly and successfully to conduct the civil affairs with economy and efficiency. I have in these as in all other matters which have pertained to my duties in Havana, to acknowledge my profound obligation to the loyalty and integrity of the Cuban officials and the people whom they represent. In lieu of hostility, of suspicion and of opposition, they have evinced

nothing but the kindest purposes and given me the most cordial and unquestioning support and confidence. Without this, my own labor would have been unavailing in the endeavor to create in the capital of the island an effective and self-governing administration.

In all these respects, it should be observed that the local press, as is not an unknown fact elsewhere, fails to represent the community in which it subsists, and much of the misapprehension that exists in the United States and elsewhere with reference to the attitude of the Cubans toward the American authorities is due to the misleading statements and carping tendencies of the newspaper writers, who have their own purposes to serve, the principal one being the income to be derived from the sale of their publications.

At the present time, in a single respect only, aside from the financial question, are the governmental conditions in Havana unsatisfactory. This is in the matter of public schools. The city has never had any charge or responsibility for the school system, although it was required to pay the rentals of the school houses and the salaries of the teachers. Earnest representations have been made with regard to this matter, and it is hoped that a transfer of at least the primary school system will be made to the charge of the local authorities, who, through their administrative machinery, can maintain a close supervision and secure a reasonable measure of efficiency. There are at the present time probably 25,000 children of school age in and about Havana, of whom it may be computed that 15,000 to 18,000 would represent the average attendance if adequate provision were made. Of this number not over one third is at present receiving instruction, even in the most elementary sense, and the remainder of the children are going almost without instruction or discipline. This matter is of such vital importance to the future of the island that it calls for immediate and radical betterments, and steps are taking to procure from the state officials means and authority to begin the establishment of an adequate and effective school organization, with proper school houses and equipment.

As soon as it was possible to give them the requisite attention, the Ayuntamientos of Guanabacoa, Regla and Santa Maria del Rosario were constituted and carefully selected officials put in charge. The main point was to secure a competent and reliable alcalde, and to a great extent leave to him and his coadjutors the selection of the other officials.

For Guanabacoa, Mr. Geo. W. Hyatt was appointed on

February 6; for Regla, Dr. José A. Clark y Mascaró, on February 1; and for Santa Maria del Rosario, General Bernabé Boza, on June 10.

All of these gentlemen have proved to be active and reliable men, doing valuable work and securing important results with a very moderate outlay of funds. Regla as a compact city organization on the harbor front, with railroad and warehouses, had certain sources of income not enjoyed by the other communities and has been nearly self-sustaining, although the Engineer Department has aided the street cleaning and repairs, and Havana has contributed a detachment of police.

Guanabacoa, however, an extensive municipal jurisdiction, covering a large rural area beyond the limits of the Department has been a beneficiary from the beginning, as the town was bankrupt and a large number of persons had to be classed among the entirely destitute and relieved by distributions of food. Mr. Hyatt was by degrees getting the finances somewhat in order and was preparing for necessary repairs to public buildings, establishment of an asylum and hospital and the like, when the abolition of the tax on meat took away nearly all the income there was and rendered the town practically helpless. At present some engineer funds for street cleaning employ some of the able-bodied destitute, and efforts are making otherwise in the direction of betterments.

Santa María del Rosario is likewise a dependency. It draws its quota of relief supplies, but has some possibility of revenue after a while from its sulphur baths, which have a high repute, were formerly much frequented, and are in process of reparation.

For all of these populations, aggregating some 30,000, there is at present little more than subsistence from hand labor, with a large number of helpless dependents in the form of women and children and ailing, for whom employment is almost impossible.

The solution is to employ all who are fit for the purpose on public works, such as street cleaning and repairs, and in road building, an urgent need, which the Island revenues could provide for, and for the entirely helpless class provide institutions for their care, maintenance and instruction.

For the current deficiencies in all these communities funds were obtained by requisitions on the Division Authority for allotments from customs.

The several mayors were requested to submit carefully prepared statements of receipts and expenditures, to the

Department Commander, and these data were again carefully revised in consultation between the Department Commander and the City Officials, with the purpose of meeting the actual necessities and making such disposition of the small sums allotted as circumstances indicated.

In all cases the Sanitary and Relief Work were given preference, and the employment of the destitute the second place.

THE SANITATION OF HAVANA.

For a century Havana has been permitted to exist as a focus of yellow fever and a continuing menace to the rest of the world—in particular to the southern coasts of the United States—as a possible source of infection from epidemic disease involving enormous losses in lives and commercial interests.

One of the most important results hoped for from the occupation of the Island by the American forces was therefore the sanitation of the city, both as a measure of safety to those who would be required to live in it, and as a mitigation of the dangers attendant upon the frequent interchange of shipments and passengers between Havana and other ports; and it was doubtless with this object in view that the President's order appointing a Military Governor for Havana imposed, among other serious requirements, the special duty and responsibility of its sanitation.

Geographically and topographically Havana possesses some conspicuous natural advantages. It is built partly upon the Gulf coast and partly upon the shores of the Bay, which is of moderate extent and daily swept by the tides. It occupies for the most part sites of sufficient elevation and variation of contour to furnish good drainage, natural and artificial, and there is an almost constant movement of free air to and from the Gulf, producing an equable and, in the main, a delightful climate. The range of temperature is moderate, not exceeding 40 or 50 degrees, and both frosts and the excessive summer heats that prevail at times in the United States are practically unknown. Properly ordered, there is no reason why Havana should not be as healthy a city as any in southern latitudes.

Unfortunately the Spaniards knew, or at any rate practiced, almost nothing of sanitation or hygiene, and wherever their dominion has extended they have existed in and left behind them sanitary conditions that to an American require ocular demonstration for the realization

of the circumstances in which they permitted themselves to live.

Havana is practically without a sewer system or modern street pavements. There are several main sewers which discharge into the Bay or Gulf, and numerous drains connect with these, but all are of crude construction, and, being subject to obstruction, and their care neglected, they are sources rather of danger than of security. The general reliance for house waste is the pozo negro or black pit, which is the receptacle for all domestic foulness, and sometimes has an overflow drain for liquid surplus into a sewer, itself little more than an elongated cess-pool. It is true that many cities in the United States, that should know better, nourish similar constructions, but in Havana the privy pits were subject to little supervision, and in any case the absence of frost makes needful, measures of disinfection that may with less danger be omitted in higher latitudes.

The street pavements, where they exist, that is in the older portions of the city where traffic is heavy, are of large stone blocks, deeply scored at the joints. The greater portion of the city is unpaved, with roadways made of native soft limestone macadam, readily resolving into dust and mud, and, in the absence of frequent repairs, generally full of holes. The street surfaces are made with almost no reference to adjustment of grades to a general plan, and many of them will not drain by natural flow, while no underground drains exist to remedy the difficulty. Much of the soil therefore is saturated, partly by seepage from the leaking cess-pools and partly from surface drainage, until in course of time and in many localities the ground has become loaded with disease germs and a permanent source of infection. This is particularly the case along the water front, towards which both surface drainage and ground seepage naturally tend.

The obvious remedies are the accurate establishment of grades, the construction of a complete sewer system and the laying of smooth and impermeable pavements, and until these works shall have been completed it is useless to expect the favorable health conditions which from natural advantages Havana is entitled to enjoy.

The redeeming feature of the city engineering is the water supply, which, intercepting a portion of the flow of a magnificent spring on the bank of the Almendares River at Vento, eight miles south and west of Havana, brings into the city through a subterranean masonry conduit a supply of

clear and wholesome water almost pure organically, though hard from limestone in solution. Here again however the faults of Spanish administration appear. The distributing water system is seriously defective. The aqueduct delivers into an uncovered reservoir, with a capacity of less than one day's consumption, and the pipe system is of defective material and method, and is frequently giving out. These matters will require serious attention in the near future. At the present time there is a common shortage of water throughout the city generally, but this, as is the case with other cities, is due not to inadequacy of supply, but to an enormous waste, as the quantity of water actually delivered if properly used would suffice for a City of double the population.

In addition to the engineering and sanitation of the City proper, and the innocuous disposal of its refuse, there will remain the general treatment of the bay, which, except at the entrance, has low shores, and in the upper part is largely occupied by mud flats. It will be necessary to rectify the shore lines, construct sea walls and bulkheads, leaving no exposed beach for accumulation of refuse, and to dispose of the mud flats, either by dredging them away or by enclosing and filling them with clean earth from the neighboring hills. The regulation of the small streams entering the bay must also be effected, building up the banks and filling in the adjacent marshes.

These are all items in the large bill of particulars that cannot be neglected if the final sanitation of Havana is to be accomplished, and these works include the entire littoral of the harbor, including Casa Blanca and Regla.

During the war and the period of reconcentration, and particularly during the blockade, in the summer of 1898, the sanitary conditions became something frightful, and the result is shown in the death curves from disease and starvation during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Spanish soldiery was swarming in and about the city and suburbs, the reconcentrados and other destitutes were remorselessly herded and left to shift for themselves, and the asylums were emptied of orphans and ailing, and appropriated for barracks. With agriculture suspended, food material destroyed and importations prevented, a general condition of actual or semi-starvation ensued, and in the absence of all sanitation the circumstances were desperate. These were the conditions under which in a greater or lesser degree the population of Havana has

suffered for three years past and which the American authorities found on arrival.

The remedial measures were obvious and immediately put in operation. Under General Greene's direction, prior to my arrival, the street cleaning and disposal of refuse were in part resumed, and investigations begun as to the sanitary conditions of the more important buildings, including hospitals and charitable institutions.

With the arrival on January 2 of Colonel Black of the Engineers, an officer of recognized executive ability and extended experience, the expansion of the sanitary work and the organization of the city engineering in all fields were fully entered upon, making provision for thorough street-cleaning and repair, collection of house refuse, examination, repair and cleaning of sewers, emptying and disinfection of privies, disposal of refuse, reparation of public buildings, repairing of wharves, harbor dredging, and the removal of the foul accumulations near the head of the bay due to the Spanish custom of getting rid of the slaughter house refuse by discharging it into the Mata-dero Creek.

On the medical sanitary side, under Brigade Surgeon Davis, was the urgent necessity for the thorough overhauling and sanitation of all quarters and public buildings to be used by the American officials and troops and a thorough exploration of the sanitary conditions existing in hospitals, asylums, dwellings and other premises of the city.

There was also to be provided a special hospital where such of the troops as should be attacked by yellow fever could be received and cared for. An excellent site was found for this at Las Animas; a locality off the Calzada de la Infanta, practically in the open country but conveniently accessible, where the Spanish artillery had had its headquarters. The earlier arrangements were made by Dr. Davis and later carried to completion under Surgeon Major Ducker, who was placed in charge and executed the work of alteration, adaptation and equipment in the most satisfactory and creditable manner. There is not an institution in the Department in more efficient and complete condition.

In order that these vital measures should be effectively prosecuted, they were retained under my immediate charge, for which reason in constituting the city government in January, the two places of city engineer and city sanitary officer were in a sense reserved and these employments

vested in the Chief Engineer and the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Department. These arrangements continue until the present, resulting in the execution of an immense amount of work, with very satisfactory results, as shown in the reports of these officers and in the vital statistics accompanying them.

It is distinctly recognized that for the future welfare of the city, the adoption, after full study and investigation, of a complete sewer system, the rectification and adjustment of street grades, and the paving of the city with smooth and impermeable pavements, are imperative, but pending the practicability of inaugurating these measures, it was of interest to determine to what extent the general health and death rate of the city could be favorably modified by the thorough cleansing and disinfection of every accessible portion, public or private. The deep-seated sources of infection may not be reached by these means, and the habitat of yellow fever and the conditions of its communication are still too little known to enable a final opinion to be given as to the measures necessary to its complete extermination. The experience of the last six months has proved, however, that very valuable results can be attained by sheer force of a thorough and persistent cleansing of accessible surfaces and localities, and this demonstration is worth a hundred times the cost of making it.

The large sums needed for the sanitary service, engineer and medical, have been drawn from the customs revenues of the port, upon my requisitions submitted to the Division Commander; month by month. These requisitions were required to be in minute detail, specifying item by item the particular purposes large or small, for which the money was estimated. This system, which has been continued to the present time, has involved the necessity for elaborate and extended explanations of items, and in many cases their suspension after they had been carefully gone over and considered by the Chief Engineer and myself in connection with other requirements and the necessities of the case. There has been also the more general disadvantage that no more work could be planned for or estimated than could be covered by the allotment made for the next ensuing month, as there was no security as to what might or might not be granted for subsequent months. This reduced the dispositions to be made to a sort of hand to mouth programme, and prohibited engaging in any general project for work or improvements.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For the details of the work of this department attention is invited to the accompanying full report of Lieutenant Colonel Black.

The engineer branch of the city government was found to be badly organized, without a proper division of responsibility and work among its employes; with a small personnel, who had not been fully paid for past services; without funds, instruments, or tools; and practically without records. Its reorganization was begun at once and at this time there is a municipal engineer service in Havana modeled after similar departments in the United States. Native labor is employed, and the higher officials are Cubans, so far as Cuban Engineers possessing the requisite qualifications and trained in modern municipal work and methods could be discovered.

It was found that extensive surveys, requiring much time and study, would be required before a solution of the graver problems of the city engineering could be reached and that when the plans should be made a large sum of money, not then available, would be required to execute the various works. At first the only funds available came from an allotment of \$50,000 by the Secretary of War, a large proportion of which was taken for other purposes than those for which it was intended. Later, in the absence of city revenues, allotments were obtained from the customs of the island.

After consideration, it was decided that the chronic and excessive uncleanness of the city and suburbs was sufficient to account in a large part for the high rate of mortality in Havana, without seeking for occult causes beneath the bay or in the geological formation of the land.

The records of the Marine Hospital show that vessels lying in the harbor away from the shores and whose crews were kept on board, were practically safe from yellow fever. Other medical records show that the number of deaths has been greatest in the portions of the city bordering the low land of the littoral. In these portions is deposited the filth brought by surface wash from the higher ground, and along the shore lines the deposits from the sewers are alternately exposed to the sun and air by the wave and tidal movements.

In any case it was evident that a thorough cleaning of the streets, lots, and houses was the immediate necessity.

After January 1st the systematic cleaning of the city

was begun and later Regla, Casa Blanca, and Guanabacoa were taken in hand. The work at the last place has been from the outset in the immediate charge of Mr. George W. Hyatt, an energetic and public-spirited citizen who was made Alcalde of Guanabacoa and who has obtained great results in cleaning and repairing the streets and in giving work and food to the starving reconcentrados there.

The cleaning and repair of the public buildings, the repair of the water supply system, street repairs, the cleaning of the sewers, the shore lines of the bay and sea fronts, the repair of the wharves and dredging of shoals, the installation of modern domestic plumbing, cleaning of cess-pools, removal of garbage, and the many other minor works of municipal engineering, were successively taken in hand and are being prosecuted vigorously. Details relating to these works are to be found in the report of the Chief Engineer.

Projects for the municipal improvements required are in course of preparation—for sewerage, better water supply system, street grading and paving, etc., etc. All of these projects require a careful consideration of the particular conditions prevailing in Havana—conditions which are a function of the latitude, situation and surroundings, of currents and tidal movements in Bay and Gulf, of peculiarities of city plan and arrangement, and of the habits and customs of the people.

Years of misrule have produced a crop of concessions for various important public rights and privileges, all of which require investigation, modification, and in some cases entire abolition.

The permanent municipal improvements have not yet been begun, but the surveys, investigations, and studies are in progress. The work of the past months has been confined to the pressing immediate needs of cleaning and sanitation. The work has been pushed with energy in the face of many obstacles, and the results obtained in the suppression of contagion, saving of lives, and increased comfort of the citizens, are important.

One material fact is to be noted,—whatever may have been the defective sanitation in Havana, so far as it was due to carelessness and untidy habits of the people, there is good reason to believe these susceptible of immediate improvement. The Spaniards taught no sanitation and enforced none, but when the Havana population found the Americans insistent and determined to have cleanliness,

and compelling it by work and thoroughness, they began to cooperate at once, and it was but a few weeks before the collections of garbage and waste matter were doubled from the same area. This increase has continued showing that the people were no longer disposing of refuse by distributing it anywhere, but were gathering and depositing it in the garbage receptacles in readiness for removal. In this respect therefore, the inhabitants have given willing aid to the authorities and can be depended upon to do so in like cases, when informed of the necessity and shown what to do.

SANITARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The municipal sanitary service, placed under the charge of the Chief Sanitary Officer, included the care of the public hospitals and asylums, houses of assistance, laboratories, vaccine establishments, disinfecting and ambulance service. Later, on May 1, the hospitals and asylums were placed in charge of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, in addition to his other duties, and are reported upon by him. It will be seen from his report that there are numerous private and semi-private institutions which are making provision for a large number of sick and ailing, and that in particular there are several Spanish societies, which at their own expense, care for the sick and destitute of their nationality and association. These constitute no charge on the public funds. In other cases payments are made of \$7.50 to \$10 per month for orphans and other destitute and helpless people, by means of which the lack of City hospitals, asylums and almshouses is, in part at least, offset.

Dr. Gorgas and his assistant Dr. Furbush, have done admirable work in the reorganization of these institutions and are laying the foundation for more valuable work in future.

At the time of the occupation by the American forces, to the unsanitary conditions existing in Havana in time of peace, owing to the crowding of the population, the habits of the lower classes, the absence of proper appliances for domestic and municipal sanitation, and the notorious endemic persistence of yellow fever, there were added the dangers resulting from the wide distribution of disease germs by the Spanish Army, and from the presence of the large number of sick and starving reconcentrados and others, many of whom were unprovided with shelter or sustenance of any kind.

The first work undertaken was that of disinfecting the offices, barracks and hospitals, in measure as they were cleaned by the Engineer Department, in order to provide shelter and office room for the American forces. These buildings were naturally regarded with much suspicion, as being possible sources of infection, but the work of cleansing and disinfection was thoroughly done and there has not been a single case of infectious disease in the command up to the present which can be traced to the buildings or any in the Department from which there has been any spread of the disease.

The public municipal buildings are also disinfected and also private dwellings which were open to suspicion or in which a case of infectious disease was found. Sulphur fumes were used for fumigation and the walls, ceilings and floors were drenched with disinfectants, a powerful solution of bichloride of mercury being the main reliance.

A general sanitary inspection of the city was begun on January 16 and completed March 15. Later a reinspection was ordered, which is still in progress. Reports were made of all houses requiring work of sanitation of any kind, particularly where cess-pools and drains were found in bad condition, and the house owners were ordered to perform the necessary work. If, on reinspection, the work was not done, fines were imposed by the Municipal Alcalde and a second order sent. If the owners remained recalcitrant or were unable through poverty to have the work done, the Engineer Department was called upon to do the work, the expenses being made a charge on the property, in addition to any fines imposed. This work is in progress but is necessarily slow, on account of its volume and the very scant supply of trained artisans and sanitary material in the City.

The sanitary inspection gave incidentally a rough census of the population, which is appended. The total population of Havana is 216,730, of which 62,091 are children.

Inspections have been made of the bakeries, markets, dairies, cigar factories, etc., etc., and many abuses corrected. Improvements have been made in the handling of cattle and in the arrangements for preparing and supplying meats. The two municipal hospitals, Aldecoa and Los Angeles, have been greatly improved. At the former place extensive repairs and new constructions are in progress. At both the equipment has been materially increased. The four city houses of assistance, (casas de socorro), have been repaired

and supplied with modern instruments proper accommodations, and medicines for affording first aid to the sick or injured. The City laboratory, for chemical, biological and microscopic investigations, has been equipped throughout. The vaccine establishment and the veterinary department have also been equipped for service and have done much good work.

To inaugurate and carry on this work incessant personal effort has been required of the Chief Sanitary Officer, who in his duties has displayed untiring energy and fidelity and has incurred dangers equal to those of battle.

While the work of the Engineer and Sanitary Departments has been of great value, it has not been of a permanent character unless as a concrete example of what can be done and how to do it. The work must be continued with thoroughness over a long period of time before the city can be made secure from the infectious diseases which have in the past rendered it a dangerous locality to visit.

The net result of all the work of sanitation done since the American occupation, including the work of poor relief and the individual work of the officers and men of the American forces and of the people of Havana interested in the welfare of the city, is shown in part by the accompanying charts of death curves.

Chart No. 1 is an exhibit of the total number of deaths in Havana by months and years for the decade beginning with 1890. It is compiled from the records of the marine hospital service, from all medical and municipal records, and from the cemetery returns. It does not show the death rate because of the absence of reliable data as to population.

The three shocking curves for 1896-7 and -8 are abnormal, showing the effects of the overcrowding by soldiers and reconcentrados, and the misery and starvation of the people, during the three years of war and the blockade. These were the conditions when the Americans took charge. The period 1890-5, represents more normal conditions and the data for these years has been compiled into an average which is indicated on the chart by dots and circles, ○ The drop in July '92 is doubtless an error, due to a deficiency in the returns for one or more districts for that month, as the marked tendency of all these curves is to a maximum in July, as well as a minimum in February. Judging from the June and August, 1892, data, compared with the other curves, the July '92, should lie between July '93 and July

'95, and this would raise the average July for the whole period to about the same as July '93.

In considering the 1899 curve so far as it goes, there will be noted at once the rapid fall from January to nearly the normal average for May, and that for both June and July the 1899 curve has fallen considerably below the average of these months. It cannot be doubted that this favorable exhibit must in great part be credited; 1st., to the feeding and care of the destitute sick and ailing, and 2nd., to the thorough cleaning of, and the sanitary means taken to disinfect, the town; these particulars being still more evident in the yellow fever chart, No. 2. It is true that the Spanish soldiers are no longer here, and that a large proportion of the reconcentrados have also disappeared,—for the most part off the face of the earth,—but it still remains that about 3,000 American Soldiers and probably not less than a thousand or two more American Citizens have taken their place in Havana, with a considerable number of Spaniards and other foreigners in addition. Furthermore and still more important, the present population of Havana, represents the survivors of the three years of pestilence and famine, when even the well-to-do found themselves impoverished and short of food, and when the poorer classes suffered from a prolonged semi-starvation that depleted their vitality, and left them without possibility of full recuperation. The death statistics of '99 are therefore materially modified by these facts, and the bills of mortality still show the effect of past privations, as the appearance of the children and other inmates of the charitable institutions tell only too plainly the story of their sufferings and destitution, from the effects of which many will never recover.

The conditions therefore at this time, August 1899, are still far from normal and the deaths for the year thus far, have doubtless been augmented by the experiences of '96-8, and are likely so to continue for some time to come.

Chart No. 2, showing mortality from yellow fever for the same period, 1890-99, is even more striking an exhibit. 1895-6 and 7 were the years of heavy importations of Spanish soldiers and the curves for these years tell the story of the ignorance and recklessness with which the Spanish officials,—practicing neither isolation of yellow fever cases or disinfection of their bedding and quarters,—fed the raw material to the fatal epidemic. That for 1896 is particularly instructive as the disease having attained its maximum in August and falling rapidly, was given fresh life with fresh

importations of troops and the fearful mortality for October and November was the result. The 1898 curve again shows that the fuel had been mainly burned up, and the curve is low, no new material having been brought in during the year.

Taking, as in the other case, the period 1890-5 as representing more nearly normal conditions, we find 3 maxima in July, 1 in August and 2 in September, with an average maximum in August, and the minimum in March.

The curve, or rather line, for 1899 is really phenomenal. It not only for every month underlies the average, but is at every point the lowest of which the record is given, and as has been stated, this has not been for lack of non-immune material from which the yellow fever could gather its accustomed harvest. It is probable that during the current year there have been quite as many, if not more, unacclimated persons in Havana, than during the normal conditions prevailing in 1890-5.

To what then is this extraordinary reduction in the mortality from an endemic infectious disease to be attributed? The seeds of the disease are here beyond question. The number of cases that have occurred and their distribution establish this fact, which is otherwise a mere matter of history and record. The only points of difference to which the present comparative exemption can be credited are three,—1st, the general and thorough cleansing to which the superficies of the city has been subjected; 2nd, to the very numerous and thorough disinfections that have been made both in public and private buildings, and 3rd, the practise of a complete isolation of the patient and the disinfection or, as in many cases, the complete destruction of his effects.

The second has no doubt diminished the number of original cases, and the third has prevented the spread of infection. The results of 2 and 3 may be assumed as to be anticipated, but how should the mere street and surface cleaning, however thorough, tend to reduce infection from a subtle disease whose habitat, cycle of existence, and modes of propagation are still mysteries, which all the acuteness of investigators, and the enormous incentives to discovery, have been unavailing to solve. These are questions still to be answered.

Meanwhile, the facts indicate that the results thus far attained, though in no sense conclusive, are still immensely encouraging. An epidemic of yellow fever in Havana is

still by no means an impossibility, but at least, an extraordinary record has been made, and having passed through one of the most dangerous months, with every day that elapses a greater measure of security is attained, though the sense of growing confidence is but made the incentive to an increased vigilance and industry.

ADDENDUM.

The following table gives the data and an analysis of the total number of yellow fever cases and deaths from January 1, to September 1, 1899, which information I am enabled to bring up to the later date by reason of the delay incurred in having the report locally printed.

TABLE OF YELLOW FEVER CASES AND DEATHS FROM
JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

GENERAL DATA		CASES ON HAND SEPT. 1, 1899	
		At Hospitals as follows:	
Total number of cases...	55	Las Animas.....	7
Total number of deaths.....	20	La Benéfica.....	5
Total number of recoveries..	17	Quinta de Dependientes	5
Under treatment, Sept. 1....	18	Covadonga	1
	55 55	Total.....	18

Mortality 36.4%

LOCALITIES	Cases	Deaths	NATIONALITIES	Cases	Deaths
From Ships.....	6	3	American.....	16	7
Lighters in Harbor....	1	0	Spanish.....	29	11
Matanzas	1	0	English.....	2	1
Batabanó	1	1	Scotch	2	1
Naval Quarters.....	3	3	Cuban	2	0
Punta Barracks.....	1	0	German.....	1	0
Casa Blanca.....	9	4	Norwegian	1	0
Tricornia.....	2	0	Hollander	1	0
Havana.....	21	7	Turkish.....	1	0
Santiago de las Vegas.	1	0			
Cabaña Fortress.....	7	2	Total.....	55	20
Pirotecnia Barracks...	1	0			
Regla	1	0			
Totals.....	55	20			

While all these are included in the returns for Havana, it will be observed from the table of localities that several

came from ships, one from a lighter in the harbor and others from places outside the Department of Havana, who were taken ill so soon after their arrival in the City as to lead to the conclusion that they brought the infection with them.

Casa Blanca, Tricornia and Regla, on the opposite side of the Bay contributed 12 cases and 4 deaths. Excluding these and also the importations from Matanzas, Batabanó, and Santiago de las Vegas of one case each, and one death, the total for Havana and vicinity proper, including those from ships, the source of the infection of which is indeterminate, is reduced to 40 and the deaths to 15, for the period of 8 months.

It is true that Regla, Casa Blanca and Tricornia have received very thorough attention and been converted from what were regarded as extra hazardous localities to a present condition of comparative safety, but Havana was necessarily given the first attention and this compelled deferring the work on the other side of the Bay.

From any point of view, the results shown are extremely gratifying, particularly when taken in connection with the fact that no case of fever so far as ascertainable can be traced to any other. It may also be stated that in several at least of the total number of cases reported the true nature of the malady could not be absolutely determined, since light cases of what are known as paludic fever, pernicious fever, infectious fever, typhoid malaria, and yellow fever, exhibit so many symptoms in common as to render a conclusive diagnosis frequently difficult and in some cases impossible.

In analysing the nationalities, it will be observed that the Spanish element is accountable for considerably more than half, namely 29 cases out of a total of 55, and 11 deaths out of a total of 20.

These cases are due to importations from Spain who have been in the city from two to eight months and who on arrival usually get employment in the Spanish quarter, in restaurants, bakeries, shops and the like in the old and infected part of the city where they frequently eat, sleep and work in the same building which, in the course of a century has had doubtless numerous cases of fever. It is impossible to avoid this except by prohibiting immigration or arbitrarily controlling the occupations and residence of those who come, which in the circumstances is not to be considered,

Americans furnish the next largest number of cases, of which the soldiers, numbering several thousand, have contributed 9 cases and 2 deaths; the marines and naval force of 40 or 50 men have contributed 3 cases and 3 deaths, and the civilians 4 cases and 2 deaths. The number of the latter in and about the city there is no means of determining, but it may be estimated as possibly 1,000 to 2,000 during the period in question.

With regard to all these, it may be stated at once that while every precaution has been taken to caution the troops against visiting certain portions of the city, it is naturally impossible to prevent it altogether, and the careful investigation that is made as to the whereabouts of every patient for 10 days prior to his being taken ill, almost invariably develops the fact that he has voluntarily put himself in the way of infection by visiting the most dangerous premises in the city. Personal data of this kind furthermore indicate that men who are in the habit of drinking are those who are likeliest to take the infection.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO
AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Cristo, Cuba, August 9, 1899.

To the

Adjutant General, Division of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report relating to the Department of Santiago for the year ending June 30, 1899:

The Department was established by General Orders No. 118, Adjutant General's Office, August 10, 1898, and included all that portion of the Island of Cuba and adjacent keys which at that time were in the possession of the United States, and, also, all that portion which might afterwards come into their possession. This order was afterwards modified by General Orders, No. 12, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 17, 1899, by which the limits of the Department were defined as co-incident with those of the Province of Santiago. Major General H. W. Lawton, U. S. V. was in command of the Department from August 10 to October 12, 1898.

At the time of the formation of the Department of Santiago there was present, in the department, that portion of the 5th Army Corps not yet removed from the Island of Cuba; also the 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Immunes) under command of Colonel Duncan N. Hood, sent as the first regiment of the garrison. This regiment was placed in camp in the city and was employed in the preservation of order and protection of life and property.

On August 12, 1898, the 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Immunes,) Colonel H. H. Sargent commanding, arrived and reported for duty. This regiment was placed in camp just south of the city, on high hills, and acted in conjunction with the 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry in preserving order during the withdrawal of the 5th Army Corps.

On August 16th, 1898, the 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry (colored) Colonel John R. Marshall commanding, arrived and was placed in camp near San Luis, about twenty-five miles from the city.

On August 17th, 1898, the 3d U. S. Volunteer Infantry, (Immunes) Colonel P. H. Ray, reported and was placed in camp just north of the city.

On August 22, 1898, the 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, (colored) Colonel C. J. Crane commanding, reported and was placed in camp at San Juan Hill, just east of the city.

On August 25, 1898, two battalions of the 5th U. S. Infantry, under command of Major H. K. Bailey, arrived and were placed in quarantine, as they brought four cases of yellow fever with them.

Their arrival was followed on August 31st, 1898, by the arrival of the 23d Kansas, Volunteer Infantry (colored) under command of Lieutenant Colonel James Beck. This regiment was sent at once to camp near San Luis.

On October 17, 1898, the 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, (Immunes) Colonel J. S. Pettit commanding, reported and were sent direct to Manzanillo, Cuba, garrisoning Manzanillo, Campechuela, Niquero and Bayamo.

During the period between August 10, the date of formation of the Department, and August 25, the date of sailing of the last of the 5th Army Corps, the conditions existing in and about the city of Santiago, were serious in the extreme. The prostrating effects of the siege were showing themselves plainly on the population who were dying at the rate of 180 per day. The city was full of sick people, there being hardly a house which did not contain one or more persons suffering from disease. There was a large number of the 5th Army Corps sick, and field hospitals practically surrounded the city. The water main, which had been partially destroyed during the siege, had not been placed in complete repair and there was a great shortage of water. In addition to our own troops and civilians, there were some 12,000 Spanish prisoners who had nearly 4,000 sick. All these conditions rendered the service of the new troops extremely arduous, and the difficulties of supplying and taking care of them became very great.

As soon as possible, the three colored regiments were assembled in camp near San Luis and placed under command of Brigadier General Ezra P. Ewers.

Garrisons were established at Baracoa, September 5, 1898, Sagua de Tánamo, September 6, 1898. Guantánamo, August

21, 1898, and Manzanillo, October 7, 1898. These garrisons were composed of details of troops from the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Infantry. The garrison at Manzanillo was established under command of Colonel P. H. Ray, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. on the evacuation of the city by the Spanish troops, October 8, 1898. This garrison was maintained until the arrival of the 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry on October 17, 1898; it was then withdrawn and became part of the garrison of Guantánamo.

In September the 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry were removed to Cristo and Songo. They remained in camp there until December, when they were sent to the north coast to garrison Holguín, Gibara and other towns in that vicinity. At the time this regiment was sent to Holguín a great epidemic of small-pox was raging in and about that city and the work they were called upon to perform was arduous and dangerous. Military quarantine and isolation hospitals were established. These and other measures, under the intelligent supervision of Colonel Hood, assisted by Dr. R. S. Woodson and Dr. Felipe Veranes, quickly and effectually checked the epidemic and in a short time resulted in its entire subsidence. In connection with this it may be interesting to state, as an illustration of the efficiency of vaccination, that this regiment was sent into a district reported to have 9,000 cases of small-pox, 3,000 of which were of a virulent type. The men had all been twice vaccinated and they went safely through the epidemic without a single case occurring in the regiment, although, in the performance of their duties, they were thrown in constant contact with the people of the infected villages. So complete was the infection that many of the houses had to be burned. The exact loss of life among the natives will never be known but it must have amounted to a thousand or more, as, in some instances, entire villages were depopulated. The men and officers of this regiment, together with the medical officers and their assistants, deserve great credit for the work performed in this emergency.

For convenience of administration the Province outside of Santiago City was divided into four districts known as the Districts of Manzanillo, Holguín, Guantánamo and Mayarí. These districts were made as nearly as possible, coincident with the judicial districts of similar name under the Spanish regime, and each district commander received a general letter of instructions and was placed in charge

of the military and civil affairs of his district. The city of Santiago and its vicinity I retained under my immediate personal control. This system resulted in a prompt and efficient performance of public business and was most satisfactory in its general working. Funds were allotted to each district commander to pay the monthly civil and other expenses, very much on the general plan now in vogue throughout the Island.

The Cuban Army in the Province of Santiago, at the time of the surrender, numbered about eleven thousand, of whom some five thousand were in the vicinity of the City of Santiago. No difficulty was ever experienced with these troops and they disbanded during the months of September and October. At the end of October there were no Cuban soldiers under arms anywhere in the province.

Indigent rations were distributed at the sea-coast towns in quantities sufficient to relieve suffering, and from these points they were sent to the interior by pack trains in charge of competent officers who were instructed to use their own judgment in issuing these rations, giving only to those who absolutely needed them. Every effort was made to remove the idle element from the sea port towns and get them back to their farms in the interior. With this end in view efforts were made to place supplies of rations at several points in the interior of the Province so that the people going back to their farms could obtain supplies of food during the period necessary to cultivate and grow the first crop.

There was very little friction between our troops and the natives, and, generally speaking, the relations which prevailed were of a very pleasant character. A great deal of tact and ability were displayed by our officers in dealing with the situation. Especially was this true of the work done by General Ewers and Colonels Pettit, Hood, Sargent, and Lieut. Colonels Wyll and Grubbs.

There have been numerous statements in the press reporting extensive brigandage in the Department of Santiago. These reports have been very largely exaggerations. There has been, however, some brigandage in the different parts of the Province, due to no particular cause other than idleness and viciousness. Most of the men engaged in this work were old hands at it, and have returned to it naturally since the end of the war. The Rural Guard has done excellent work in running these men down. A number of bandits have been killed in resisting attempts to arrest them. The

condition of the Department at present, so far as brigandage is concerned, is entirely satisfactory, all sections of the country being reported quiet and practically free from these law-breakers.

Such public works as there were funds for were started throughout the Province. This work was principally road-building, bridge repairing, and sanitary improvements in the larger towns. The people have always displayed the greatest willingness and readiness to work and there has never been any difficulty experienced in procuring labor for public works.

All the courts in the Province were re-established and schools opened in nearly all of the towns; in the City of Santiago three thousand children have been in constant attendance and proportionately large numbers in the other large towns.

Every effort has been made to improve the sanitary condition of the Province and the result was a very great decrease in the death rate and the general improvement of the public health.

A rural police force of some three hundred members was organized and placed upon an efficient basis. This force has performed excellent service ever since its organization.

The general plan in exercising control of civil affairs has been to act always, if possible, through the duly constituted civil authorities. The end of the year 1898 found the Province peaceful and the people, generally speaking, at work. A very friendly feeling exists between the inhabitants of this portion of the Island and the American troops.

The 23rd Kansas Volunteer Infantry was relieved from duty in this Department February 28, 1899; the 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry on March 10, 1899; the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Infantry on March 28, 1899; the 9th Volunteer Infantry on April 26, 1899; the 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry on May 2, 1899; the 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry on May 11, 1899 and the 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry on May 25, 1899.

Six troops of the 10th U. S. Cavalry under Colonel S. M. Whitside arrived at Manzanillo on May 7, 1899, relieving Colonel Pettit; the remaining six troops of the regiment, under Captain Ayres, arrived at Gibara May 21, 1899, relieving the 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry. The duty required of the 5th U. S. Infantry during this period of changing garrisons was very arduous as both men and officers

were called upon for unusually hard service all over the Department.

The conduct of the civil affairs in the various districts of the Province had been taken up very ably by the new commanding officers, and, as far as I know, their personal relations with the people are, on the whole, friendly and cordial. I believe that the best and most trustworthy element of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities. The only element causing friction has been the unscrupulous political composed of certain unprincipled agitators.

I submit the following recommendations in regard to the garrison of the Department:

The people being extremely friendly and quiet, the garrison may safely be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. This I think would be accomplished by having in the Province two squadrons of Cavalry and two battalions of Infantry. In other words, I recommend the withdrawal, in the near future, of one squadron of the 10th U. S. Cavalry and one battalion of the 5th U. S. Infantry these to be sent to the United States as home, or depot, battalions of the regiments serving in this Department. All recruits should be sent to these battalions to receive thorough instruction before joining their regiment in Cuba. I also recommend that officers unfitted, physically or otherwise, for duty in the Island be assigned to these home squadrons and battalions. Officers best suited for subordinate command here, are men under fifty years of age who are capable of withstanding the effects of the climate to a much greater extent than are older men. The squadrons and battalions of the regiments in Cuba should be kept at the maximum strength. Recruits and officers should be sent to them only during the months of November and December and early in January, in order that they may have five or six months in which to become somewhat acclimated before the hot season. Only thoroughly instructed soldiers should be sent to the Island as it is no place in which to break in or instruct recruits. These home battalions should also serve as rendezvous for invalided soldiers and officers. Regiments on duty in Cuba should be retained here for a number of years as all troops coming to Cuba must undergo the acclimating fevers before they are thoroughly serviceable. With the exception of a few troops stationed near the larger towns, all troops, even Infantry, should be mounted. One mounted soldier here is worth several on foot; the

heavy character of the roads and the intense heat in the rainy season renders Infantry of little value for other than strictly garrison duty.

During the months of March and April one hundred and fifty men of each of the following regiments were mounted and armed with the 30 calibre Army carbine. 5th U. S. Regular Infantry; 5th U. S. V. Infantry; 4th U. S. V. Infantry; 2d U. S. V. Infantry and 9th U. S. V. Infantry. Upon withdrawal of the Volunteer Regiments their horses and horse equipment were turned over to the 5th U. S. Infantry. Eight companies of this regiment being by this means mounted.

TRANSPORTATION.

This Department is well supplied with transportation, both wagon and pack train. Many mules strayed during the war; these have been gathered up. Under recent orders the wagon transportation has been reduced and the surplus mules sold. The allowance remaining however is ample. Much of the work in the interior is necessarily done by pack train on account of the entire absence of roads and the destruction of bridges on such roads as are still passable. It is essential that both wagon and pack train transportation be maintained on the present basis as it is practically impossible to hire extra transportation from the natives when required.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the military occupation of the Province by the United States commencing the 17th of July, 1898, certain improvements have been made in the towns of Santiago, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Baracoa, Holguín, Gibara, San Luis, Mayarí and other small towns occupied by American troops.

In Santiago we have doubled the water supply, reduced the death rate, in comparison with former years, fully 50%. 5 miles of first class asphalt streets have been built and curbed with either concrete or blue stone curbing. The same amount of macadam streets have been constructed, and in all that portion of these streets constructed in the city proper, a thoroughly modern sewerage and water system has been laid, so that, when means are available to complete and put in operation this system throughout the entire city,

it will not be necessary to tear up these newly constructed pavements.

Extensive and complete surveys have been and are being made in view of submitting a plan for greatly increasing the present water supply, which, although double what it formerly was, is barely a fifth of what is needed and until this supply is procured we cannot put into successful operation a modern sewerage system, nor shall we have water for flushing and cleaning the streets. An almost unlimited water supply, so far as the needs of the city are concerned, can be developed, but it is going to be expensive work.

Thorough repairs are being made on the old government wharf and an addition of 150 feet, a warehouse, etc., are being constructed.

A sea wall has been built along a large section of the water front and the old sewerage flats have been dredged out and the material carried into deep water outside of Morro.

A complete sanitary department has been organized and equipped with modern appliances. The work done by this department has been excellent and has resulted in a great saving of life.

Extensive fillings have been made in the low swampy lands in and near the city.

An Emergency Hospital has been established and equipped. The Jail has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, concrete floors put in etc. The city market and slaughter house have been placed in thorough repair. The civil hospital has been supplied with a modern sewerage system and modern plumbing. Cement floors have been built in a number of wards, modern hospital beds and appliances supplied. The military hospital has been entirely renovated and new cement floors have been laid in most of the wards. The military barracks have also been put in thorough repair and rendered sanitary. An ice plant of about 18 tons capacity has been built and been in successful operation for the last six months. The orphan's asylum has been extensively repaired and new buildings erected.

The general appearance of Santiago has changed very considerably and whilst it is still an old Spanish town, yet it presents some marks of modern civilization.

An extensive intercepting sewer will soon be commenced and disinfecting and settling basins constructed. This will enable us to completely free the harbor from present sewerage and contamination. Throughout the province we have at-

tempted to spend a limited amount of money on the smaller towns and to impress upon the people the necessity of good sanitary conditions, good streets etc. The bulk of the money has been spent, and will continue to be spent, in the sea port towns, because it is in these that we find the greatest source of danger from old yellow fever infection and until they are rendered sanitary and healthy, business interests tending to develop the province will not be established.

What has been done in Santiago has been done to a lesser extent in Manzanillo where Col. Pettit did a great deal to improve the sanitary condition of the town. He repaired the streets and established drainage in the lower parts of town. His faithful and intelligent work has been rewarded by a great improvement in the health of the people and a marked diminution of the death rate. The same is true of the work of Colonels Hood and Grubbs at Holguín, of Col. Wyllly and Capt. Chatfield at Baracoa, and of Colonels Ray, Sargent and Hooton at Guantánamo. In fact wherever American troops have been stationed the policy has been to have their occupation marked by improvements such as mentioned above.

The lighthouse at Santiago has been thoroughly rebuilt and put in working order and a new lighthouse has been erected at Guantánamo. Important harbors on the north and south coasts have been buoyed. In short improvements limited only by the means which have been available have been either commenced or completed at all points of the province where we have had garrisons.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The roads throughout the Province are wretched. In fact it might almost be said that we have, with very few exceptions, no roads. The portion of the Island east of Santiago is mountainous and precipitous. The wagon roads which formerly existed were cut out of the face of the mountains and have been for years without repair; the result being that they are at present barely passable for pack animals. Efforts have been made to repair these roads as rapidly and systematically as possible, not less than 175 miles of roads having been made passable for wagons. In the western portion of the Province the question of road building and repair is perhaps more difficult, even, than in the eastern portion as the roads pass through great level valleys with rich adobe soil absolutely devoid of stones or

gravel. These roads are passable in dry weather, but with the establishment of the rainy season all wheel transportation ceases.

The railroads of the Province of Santiago are limited to the Sabanilla and Maroto Line, running from Santiago to San Luis, with a branch from Cristo to the towns of Songo and Socorro.

There is also a narrow guage line running from the city of Santiago to the Juragua Iron Mines, passing through Siboney and Aguadores.

Guantánamo has a broad guage line running from the sea port of Caimanera, through Guantánamo and on to Jamaica and the sugar estates belonging to the Brook's estate.

There is also the ruins of a narrow guage railroad running from Santiago to the Cobre mines, distant some 12 miles.

On the north coast there is a standard guage road at Banes running out to the large banana plantations of the local fruit companies.

At Santa Lucía there is also a standard guage road running through the different sections of the great Santa Lucía sugar estate, bringing sugar and other products to the water at the bay of Vita.

There is also a railroad running from Gibara to Holguin. This is a narrow guage road and in fairly good repair.

On the south coast there is the remnant of a standard guage road running several miles out of Manzanillo towards Bayamo. This railroad should, if possible, be completed as it would open up to development and settlement what is probably one of the richest, if not the richest valley in all Cuba.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The river Cauto which is navigable for 60 miles for light draught boats, not to exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is by this route that most of the supplies reach Bayamo and Jiguaní during the rainy season.

On the north coast the Mayarí river is navigable for boats drawing not over six feet for about six miles from the bay of Nipe. Above that, boats drawing not over three feet of water, can be taken some six miles further to the town of Mayarí.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

I recommend that all troops be withdrawn from sea coast towns known to be infected with yellow fever and quartered

in light airy barracks of wood, raised well off the ground, with double roof and wide verandas. These buildings should be cheaply constructed and placed at points, if possible, at least one thousand feet above the sea, although I do not believe this elevation to be absolutely necessary. Our experience with yellow fever in Cuba has been that of all nations who have dealt with it intelligently, i. e., have found it to be a disease of the towns, developing in damp masonry building with earthen and masonry floors; that the points of infection are in the towns themselves and that any amount of precaution will not prevent infection of barracks and hospitals which are situated in these old towns. We have found also that it is a disease which can be most readily checked by isolation, sanitation, sunshine and plenty of fresh air.

The inference is that we should send all troops away from towns known to be or to have been infected and put them in light, well ventilated barracks, on the most elevated ground available. Under such circumstances, we can deal with the disease under conditions most advantageous to ourselves and with the best prospect of success. If our barracks do become seriously infected they can be burned and rebuilt for less than it costs to disinfect and rehabilitate the masonry structures turned over to us by the Spaniards. Hospitals should be constructed on the same plan and located at points hitherto uninfected. The buildings should be small, numerous, well separated from each other and well raised above the ground. By following this plan, if a building becomes infected it is only a small one and can be easily dealt with, or destroyed if necessary, without great loss. There are no towns in this Department near which suitable locations cannot be found; locations which are both safe, from a sanitary standpoint, and suitable from a military one. If we can avoid yellow fever, we shall have no difficulty in maintaining our troops here in good health.

In regard to the uniform, I recommend that khaki of a uniform color be supplied to all troops. The present variegated appearance of a regiment, due to khaki of almost every known shade, is absolutely destructive of all uniformity and does not result in our soldiers presenting a creditable military appearance. With khaki clothing, canvas leggins of similar color and fair leather shoes should also be furnished. The helmet should be covered with khaki and should have a brim a trifle wider than that of the present helmet, especially behind, in order to protect the back

of the neck from the direct rays of the sun. The white helmet is entirely unsuited for field use here, as the pipe clay washes off constantly, and among the green foliage, a man wearing a white helmet can be distinguished at a great distance. In addition to the helmet, I recommend the present campaign hat. I would also recommend, for full dress purposes, a forage cap frame with detachable white duck covers to be worn with blue blouse and white duck trousers. All other varieties of head gear should be done away with, as they only tend to produce lack of harmony and unmilitary effect in the appearance of the men.

I also recommend the present cambric drawers, light undershirts of mixed cotton and wool, and overshirts of blue flannel and chambray. There are altogether too many varieties of uniform in use at present, ranging all the way from white duck to mixtures of khaki and blue, combined with almost every known type of headgear. Woolen serges, of almost exactly the same shade as khaki are available for officers, if they prefer wool to khaki.

All mounted troops should be furnished with the "Pommel" slickers now issued by the Quartermaster's Department. These furnish a complete protection while on the march in rainy weather and are very valuable in preserving health under the conditions existing here during the rainy season.

The present ration appears to be ample. If we are to be guided by the experience of the British in the West Indies, the men should have a comparatively light breakfast and supper, with a substantial mid-day meal. Over eating is to be carefully avoided, and abstinence from spirituous liquors must be insisted on. The refrigerated beef furnished at the present time in this Department has been most satisfactory and is much to be preferred to any native beef which we have been able to get.

In view of the numerous changes in the composition of the garrison of this Department, as well as in the Departmental Staff, it has been extremely difficult to get as full and complete reports as are desired. I submit herewith the reports of the Adjutant General, Judge Advocate, Chief Commissary, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Paymaster, Signal Officer, Ordnance Officer, and Engineer Officer.

I desire to express my personal appreciation of the very valuable and efficient services of Lieut-Colonel John H. Beacom, Adjutant General, Major George Andrews, Adju-

tant General; Major Valerie Havard, Chief Surgeon; Major John T. Knight, Chief Quartermaster; Major Eugene T. Wilson, Chief Commissary; Major R. S. Smith, Chief Paymaster; also of Captain W. S. Scott, Assistant Quartermaster, for his arduous and continuous services in charge of Ocean Transportation; to Captain John C. Gilmore, Jr., for efficient service in the Civil Department; to 1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th Infantry, for exceedingly creditable work as Engineer Officer in charge of public works, and especially to my personal Aides 1st. Lieut E. C. Brooks, 6th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. M. E. Hanna, 2d Cavalry, who were here throughout the campaign and have remained here ever since, performing the most varied and difficult duties with great credit to themselves and the Army, and to the great benefit of the people of the Province.

Very respectfully.

LEONARD WOOD,
Brigadier General, U. S. V.
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, July 10, 1899.

*The Adjutant General,
Division of Cuba.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in the Province of Puerto Príncipe, connected with the administration since the evacuation by the Spanish, November 24, 1898, in compliance with your communication of June 29, 1899.

General Order No. 177, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., 1898, assigned me to the command of a force consisting of the 8th Cavalry, 15th Infantry and 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to occupy the Province of Puerto Príncipe, Cuba. I received instructions to leave on the transport "Manitoba" with six troops of the 8th Cavalry, and necessary transportation amounting to about 700 men and 800 animals, as soon as practicable, so as to arrive at Nuevitas if possible by the 15th of November. The troops arriving by rail from Huntsville at Savannah November 12th commenced loading in the afternoon, worked all night, and the transport moved out at 5 o'clock the morning of the 13th. On the evening of the 15th we arrived off the harbor of Nuevitas and entered the following morning.

I found three Spanish cruisers in the harbor, one of which was the Alphonso XII, and was informed that about 3,000 Spanish Infantry were in Nuevitas and about four or five thousand at Puerto Príncipe. At first the Spanish General March, made some objections to the American troops landing, but after an interview in which it was urged the necessity of having our forces on hand to preserve order when the Spanish troops left, he withdrew his objections and the cavalry commenced disembarking.

As soon as all difficulties were removed at Nuevitas, I resolved to go to Puerto Príncipe without waiting for troops, with a few staff officers, in order to observe the situation and be enabled to cable the War Department the condition of affairs.

The news that we were coming had preceded us and we were received by a great number of people who were wildly enthusiastic although the Spanish troops were everywhere and still in possession. As we rode in a volante to a house that had been prepared for us the same enthusiastic reception met us everywhere and many bouquets were thrown from the windows. The Spanish troops did not try to prevent this and treated us kindly.

Hearing that the headquarters of the 3d Corps, Cuban Army, commanded by General Lope Recio, was located near the city, I called upon Colonel González, commanding the Spanish forces in Puerto Príncipe, and asked if he had any objections to my seeking an interview with the Cuban leaders with the object of inducing them to disband if possible. He replied very cordially that he had no objection whatever.

A few days later an interview was arranged with General Lope Recio and I met him and many of his officers a few miles from the city. In this meeting, after submitting an argument in favor of my views and discussing the question at some length, the authorities of the 3d Corps finally decided to accept the recommendation and disband. A certain day was settled on when the Cuban troops were to be marched into the city with banners and flags flying and after parading about the streets, they were to be marched to a certain place, deposit their arms and disband.

November 24th the Spanish troops evacuated the city and the American flag was hoisted with appropriate ceremonies.

On November 30th the Cuban troops entered Puerto Príncipe according to agreement and, after a great demonstration deposited their arms, breaking up with very little disorder. As there was some demonstrations of hostility against the Spanish shop-keepers, to avoid trouble, strong cavalry patrols were placed in the city and every thing soon became quiet.

THE CONDITION ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH.

The only instructions received from the War Department were of the most general character, enclosing for my guidance, the paper issued by the President soon after the occupation of Santiago.

With the Spanish troops went many officials who were not willing to remain under the circumstances, and some

who still held offices were thoroughly obnoxious to the majority of the people.

As the first step a proclamation was issued assuming control in the name of the United States Government and continuing all laws and regulations, unless changed by decree. Officials in office were to remain and continue their functions until removed by proper authority.

The Cuban troops disbanding in the Province left many unprovided for and without resources, and this situation became at once a serious problem. Many of the Cuban officers were appointed to vacancies existing in official positions and to fill the places of those removed through policy or for cause.

An allotment of \$5,000 from the General Defense Fund was obtained from the War Department to be used for sanitary purposes and a number of ex-soldiers were employed. The Puerto Príncipe and Nuevitas Railroad Company found work for two or three hundred. The sugar plantations near Las Minas offered employment to several hundred more and many left to hunt up their old homes in the country.

On a survey of the situation it was found that the Province of Puerto Príncipe had a greater area than any other in Cuba, excepting Santiago, but the population is smaller than that of any other.

In this large extent of country only two railroads are to be found, one running from Nuevitas to Puerto Príncipe about forty five miles long, and a military road constructed along the Trocha in the western part of the Province from Júcaro on the south coast to Moron, through Ciego de Avila about thirty five miles in length.

With the exception of a few small hamlets located on the north and west coast on harbors, generally with shallow water, the railroad affords the only means by which any of the products of agricultural work can be carried to a market. For this reason only two sugar plantations are now working with any chance of profit and they are located near the railroad between Las Minas and Nuevitas.

The main industry to be relied upon in the Province is the raising of cattle, as the herds can be driven to a market without difficulty. The country is generally divided into large ranches, and before the wars which have devastated Cuba, there were hundreds of thousands of cattle running on the wide savannahs. It is estimated that not more than 25,000 head have been left in the Province. It will be readily seen that it is more difficult to get the people to go into

the country and commence work than where the conditions are more favorable for agriculture and that it is necessary to have capital to rehabilitate the ranches.

Having no special instructions from Washington I was obliged to take such steps as in my judgement were necessary until the organization of Cuba into a Division and the appointment of a Governor-General of the Island changed the conditions.

For this reason I issued orders removing certain onerous taxes, dispensed with many Spanish stamps and extortions and reduced many salaries for economic reasons. Nearly all of these steps were afterwards covered in decrees issued by the Governor-General after he had assumed control on January 1, 1899.

I appointed officers for the Customs at Nuevitas and made use of all sums obtained from this source and accruing before Jan. 1, to pay officials and other expenses of the Province. After that date the charge of the Customs passed into the hands of the authorities at Havana.

THE RURAL GUARD.

Soon after our arrival I became convinced that the organization of a Rural Guard was necessary. The troops that I had with me were unacclimated and unaccustomed to the heat of the sun which is overpowering at certain hours of the day even in the winter months.

The people were afraid to go into the country and make any start with cattle or in other directions without being assured of protection. In the unsettled condition of the Province, following a three years war, it was reasonable to expect more or less of robbery and crimes from lawless characters and it was apparent that some protection was needed. The Rural Guard was organized to meet this need. Braulio Peña, a Colonel of Cavalry in the Cuban Army, was selected as the chief, a man of great energy, thoroughly loyal and in every way a fortunate selection. About 160 men were carefully selected from ex-soldiers of the Cuban Army. They were divided into squads of nine men under a sergeant. These squads, or detachments, were posted at different points throughout the Province with orders to patrol the section assigned to them, guarding the cattle, small stores and settlements against marauders. The province was divided into zones and a Lieutenant was placed in charge of each and of the detachments assigned to

duty therein. The entire system has worked satisfactorily and the number of crimes committed has been surprisingly small in consideration of the times and situation. Many persons have been arrested by the Rural Guard charged with stealing cattle and other offenses, and have been made to answer therefor.

When the troops had occupied the Trocha on the west of the Province, the Rural Guard was increased to 206 officers and men and detachments were placed in the section to the west of the railroad.

Later, as reliable reports indicated that certain bands of armed men near the border of Santiago Province were raiding across the boundary and committing depredations, the force was increased to 250 to enable the detachments to be made stronger in the vicinity of the Santiago line, near Santa Cruz and near the sugar plantations in the vicinity of Minas.

The Rural Guard, being composed of selected Cubans, were immune to the effect of the sun and had been accustomed to taking care of themselves in the open country, knew the country thoroughly, the language and the people. They knew who to suspect and watch and no mistakes were made as would have been the case with American soldiers. They furnish their own mounts and their ponies require nothing but the rich grass of the country and have been furnished with no grain. Their rations were commuted in money at the rate of 30 cents per day and they were required to feed themselves, consequently it has not been necessary to find transportation to provide them with rations or forage.

The system is well adapted to the needs of this Province, and it is to be doubted whether any other will work as well or produce as good results.

THE SANITARY CONDITION.

Nuevitas and Puerto Príncipe were found in miserable sanitary condition, as seems to have been the case with all the towns in Cuba.

Puerto Príncipe, the only large city in the Province, has a population estimated at 30,000. It is ancient, the streets are narrow and generally in a wrecked condition, no work having been done on them for many years. There was no water system and no sewerage, the reliance for water being entirely on cisterns. The laterines were excavated in the soil in the rear portion of the houses. Some of them ce-

mented on the side but rarely at the bottom. These were seldom cleaned out, and most of them were filled and in a dreadful condition. The infiltration into the soil from these sinks has been going on for generations, and the near proximity of the rain cisterns makes the water in danger of contamination in case any break should exist in the cement.

Large parties were started cleaning out the city and the debris which had accumulated on the outskirts. As soon as possible the slaughter house and market were put in proper condition and rigid sanitary regulations were published and promulgated.

Three stone barracks of good construction were found—one suitable for cavalry and one for infantry, and one formerly occupied by Spanish Artillery. As the question of properly providing for troops in the rainy season was important; it was wished to thoroughly clean and disinfect these barracks, so that they would be available for future use. Estimates were made covering repairs and alterations and representations made for the decision of the proper authority, as to the advisability of occupying these buildings, and the work of cleaning and disinfecting was commenced. The Cavalry Barracks could accomodate eight troops, the Band and Headquarters of the 8th Cavalry, the Infantry Barracks, five companies, the band and headquarters of the 15th Infantry and one squadron of four troops of the 8th Cavalry, and the Artillery Barracks was recommended to be altered and arranged for a Department Hospital. Money was asked for to apply to sanitary work in Nuevitas and other towns.

THE DESTITUTE.

A large number of families left without means of support and with no men capable of working for them were left in a starving condition. This was especially the case in the city of Puerto Principe. Many of the men had died from the bullet and more from disease during the war and the widows were struggling to find means to subsist themselves and their children.

The signs of famine could be read in their faces on our arrival. Requisitions were immediately made for rations to feed these people and for some time 100,000 rations per month were used in the Province and distributed to the destitute. These contributions were made only to families

without able bodied men. If rations were issued to men in good condition they were obliged to work in payment for them. Later the issue of rations has been cut down so that only 50,000 rations are asked for in the Province.

PUBLIC WORK.

In order to provide work for the unemployed, hundreds remaining about Puerto Príncipe, after the disbanding of Recio's Corps, money was asked for and obtained to place the streets of Puerto Príncipe in condition. Many of these streets were almost impassable, it was a work that could not be delayed, and it gave work for many who had no resources, a way of earning a living and who would in the end have given trouble if not provided for. Some money has been allotted to sanitary work in Nuevitas and for work on the streets. This was necessary but there was more work for the people there in loading and unloading ships, and not the same necessity for assistance.

Some money for sanitary purposes has also been allotted to Ciego de Avila.

THE TROOPS.

The troops ordered to occupy the Province, were the 8th Cavalry, the 15th Infantry and 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry. Six troops of the 8th Cavalry arrived November 16th at Nuevitas with me. My staff was Captain John E. McMahon, Asst. Adjutant General, Capt. Chas. J. Symmonds, Asst. Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Capt. W. M. Loveland, C. S., Chief Commissary, Major S. T. Armstrong, Chief Surgeon, 2d Lieut. F. Le J. Parker, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Major Henry Page, C. S., U. S. V., was detailed as Depot Commissary at Nuevitas and Puerto Príncipe, and Capt. S. V. Ham, A. Q. M., as Depot Quartermaster at Nuevitas.

The 15th Infantry arrived December 4th. The remaining six troops of the 8th Cavalry arrived February 8th. The 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry arrived Jan. 18th.

The 8th Cavalry; the headquarters and six companies 15th Infantry, were stationed at Puerto Príncipe; two companies 15th Infantry at Nuevitas, four companies of the 15th Infantry at Ciego de Avila on the Trocha. The 3d Georgia Volunteer Infantry was stationed at Minas.

The Province of Puerto Príncipe was made into a Depart-

ment January 1, and Brigadier General L. H. Carpenter placed in command.

The troops were all placed in camp and were well supplied with hospital tents for the men and officers and with flooring and other conveniences. The sites were carefully selected and rigid sanitary regulations enforced. The camp near Puerto Príncipe was located about three miles from the town near railroad facilities, on the best streams to be found and on ground giving a good drainage.

The health of the command remained good until an epidemic of typhoid fever visited the 8th Cavalry. The camp was changed and the disease nearly disappeared soon after. The troops were moved into barracks on the outskirts of the city May 15th and the general health has been excellent.

To give confidence to the people generally, assist the Rural Guard and to enable the officers and men to obtain a good knowledge of the country cavalry scouts were sent out frequently. Road sketches and reconnoissance maps have been required with reports and it is the intention to work up a reliable map of the Province, giving correctly, or rather approximately, the roads, streams, places where water and wood can be found, etc.

After caring for the horses carefully for a time after our arrival, they seem to have become acclimated and from reports received there is no difficulty in making good marches, 30 miles or more a day, and in coming back in good condition. The rainy season having been delayed this year the scouts have been kept up later than would be desirable in most seasons.

The troops at Nuevitas and Ciego de Avila have so far an excellent record in regard to health.

Appreciating that the 3d. Georgia Volunteer Infantry would not be needed, I made a report to that effect and asked to have them transferred from the Province. An order for the muster-out of the regiment was received and on March 23 they left Nuevitas for Savannah for final muster-out in Georgia. The regiment behaved well and gave no trouble during its stay in Puerto Príncipe.

Captain John E. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., having been ordered discharged the volunteer service left April 28.

Capt. Chas. M. O'Connor, 8th Cavalry, was detailed as Actg. Asst. Adjutant General per G. O. 33, c. s., these headquarters and was relieved by Capt. J. K. Thompson,

15th. Infantry, assigned to duty as Adjutant General by Par. 44, S. O. 116, c. s., A. G. O.

Capt. W. M. Loveland, C. S., U. S. V., having been ordered discharged the service by G. O. 46, c. s., A. G. O., left April 6.

Major Henry Page, C. S., U. S. V., was ordered discharged by Par. 44, S. O. 87, c. s., A. G. O.

Captain Morton J. Henry, C. S., U. S. V., was assigned as Chief Commissary per Par. 44, S. O. 87, c. s., A. G. O.

2d. Lieut. F. LeJ. Parker, 5th. Cavalry, appointed Captain and Actg. Judge-Advocate per. S. O. 22, c. s., A. G. O.

Brigadier General L. H. Carpenter, U. S. V., Discharged the volunteer service June 12, 1899, retained as Colonel 5th Cavalry in command of Department per Par. 6, S. O. 62, c. s., Division of Cuba. Ordered relieved by Colonel Moale, 15th Infantry, per G. O. 115, c. s., A. G. O., waiting to be relieved.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS.

The municipalities are properly organized. The Courts, the Treasury Department, the postal system, the telegraph and the Customs seem to be working smoothly.

Under the present laws the criminal process seems to be very slow and men charged with crimes remain too long in jail before their cases can be settled.

The municipalities consist of but five in the Province; Puerto Príncipe, Nuevitas, Santa Cruz, Ciego de Avila and Morón. Puerto Príncipe is the only important city and is now provided with about 100 police, 15 of whom are mounted and if properly systematized, has sufficient numbers for ordinary purposes. It has electric light, an ice-plant and a street railway, but with poor service.

There has been more cause for complaint with the telegraph system than with any other branch of the civil service in this Province and that has been altogether under American management.

The lines are frequently down. Communication is interrupted. Dispatches have been greatly delayed, many mistakes are made, especially in the transmission of cipher dispatches, and evidently there is room for much improvement.

The Postal system seems to be working satisfactorily. We have mails delivered by several lines of steamers from Havana and one from New York and have a courier line carrying mail to Santa Cruz and connecting with boats at the south coast and also a line to Ciego de Avila.

General Lope Recio was appointed Civil Governor, March 17th, and has been in charge of this office since. The routine matters have been turned over to his charge and a supervision retained upon important questions.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

As has been stated the Province of Puerto Príncipe is of extended area with only two short railroads. The most of the country is located at a distance from the railroad or steamship facilities. The result is that there has been very little of the agricultural industry in Puerto Príncipe, there being no way of getting the product to market. The Province was divided into large ranches or holdings and cattle raising became the most important industry, as there was no difficulty in driving cattle to the coast or to the towns. It has been exceedingly difficult to induce the people about the towns to go into the country and start farms for the reasons given above, and hence they belong rather to the cowboy class than any other and have a distaste for farming.

Nevertheless, gradually more and more have been drifting out into the country, according to reports received from scouts, but there are still large sections with but few settlers.

In the towns the shops are generally in the hands of Spaniards and they have made a great deal of money in the last few months through sums paid to troops by the Paymaster and payments made by the Quartermaster Department to men on sanitary and public works.

It has been difficult to understand why the Cubans have not undertaken to open stores on their own account as evidently other Cubans would patronize them, but if for no other reason, they seem to lack business instinct and enterprise. Many hang about trying to get offices from the government and seldom make an effort for themselves.

In the Province two large sugar plantations are located, both near Minas, between Puerto Príncipe and Nuevitas. One is owned by Bernabe Sanchez, called "Senado," and the other by Señor Bernal, called "Lugareno." At Santa Cruz Mr. Fleuriach informed me that he was the manager for a syndicate that were to commence a sugar plantation near Guayabal on the south coast about 30 miles east of Santa Cruz. Mr. Fleuriach also intends to start another himself near Santa Cruz. The lands of Puerto Príncipe are exceedingly rich and fertile and many valuable woods

are found and some ores and mineral deposits. All of this would be made available by the construction of a central railroad from Sancti Spiritus to Ciego de Avila and thence through Puerto Príncipe to Las Tunas in the Province of Santiago, and another railroad extending the present road from Nuevitas on south to Santa Cruz. This would solve the whole question. Plantations and farms of all kinds would be located in the vicinity of these roads and there is no doubt that the Province would become a very prosperous part of the Island.

As affairs stand now employment must be given the people on public works of general utility until sufficient capital is introduced to start the ranches, and the cattle raising industry, when many will go again to their old employment.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

The Cubans seem to be a docile and law abiding people especially among the lower classes. Many celebrations and demonstrations have been made at different times since the American occupation but there has been no disorder or tumult and no situation that has not been easily controlled by the police.

Over two thousand men were paid \$75 each by the paymaster under the supervision of Colonel Moale, 15th Infantry, at Puerto Príncipe, and although this was in the midst of the San Juan festivals or carnival when plenty of misrule is allowed, there was no trouble or misbehavior in consequence. It was impossible to help making a comparison of the conduct of these people and the probability in case the same number of undisciplined American soldiers had received such an amount and under such circumstances. They would almost certainly have inaugurated a wild and riotous time and in the popular parlance have "painted the town red." In addition to this, several hundred Cubans at Puerto Príncipe were bitterly disappointed because their names had been left off the rolls through the fault of their own officers, and in consequence could not be paid the \$75 each. The matter was explained to them and that efforts would be made to get them the money and they separated without making any further difficulty.

While the lower classes have shown themselves to be generally inclined to be docile and quiet, efforts have been made to stir them up by certain agitators through news-

papers and by speeches and meetings. These proceedings were watched very closely for a considerable time, but the conclusion was reached that these demagogues cannot induce the people who have work and whose families are provided for to embark in any uprising or adventure that would jeopardize their present condition. If they were out of work and in consequence much discontented, perhaps more could be done with them. A great many of the better class of the Cubans, even those who are holding office under the Government and especially those who were in the Cuban Army, seem to be very much in favor of Cuban independence. Two newspapers the *Las Dos Republics* and *La Verdad* both advocate this strongly and are against American intervention.

They go as far in this direction as to appear to be oblivious that they owe anything to the Americans and talk of them rather as enemies than friends. Nothing but censure and criticism for everything done by the Americans with no attention paid to the truth in their statements. The Spaniards keep aloof from the Cubans socially and have nothing to do with them. The former have their own club and the latter two, to which they resort a great deal.

It is believed that all of the Spaniards and the Cubans who have property or anything to lose, are in favor of annexation to the United States. At present everything is quiet and the general condition satisfactory. There is no danger of any uprising except with certain disappointed office seekers, a few cranks, and perhaps some hundreds of unemployed men who do not want work and are restless from the life they led in the war and may possibly turn bandits.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The ranches being unproductive no taxes can be collected from them and the amount of revenue from rural property is therefore of but little account. The towns were self supporting after our arrival through impost made upon cattle and other articles introduced of food and drink, practically an octroi. This taxing of the necessities of life seemed hard on the poor, and representations were made from this Province against the practice, to the authorities at Havana, and afterwards a decree was issued by the Governor-General prohibiting the taxes alluded to and giving to the munici-

palities instead, the right to collect the taxes on the industries of the place.

As stated before, the municipalities were self sustaining before the decree doing away with the tax on meat and articles of food, but they are not so now. It is found that the industrial taxes, as fixed by the general government, and other resources available, are not sufficient to meet the reasonable expenses of the municipalities and a considerable deficiency has to be met each month. This is also the case with the general expenses pertaining to the Province.

When the affairs are in a more prosperous condition it would seem to be best to require each municipality to carefully consider the expenditure necessary and then require it to raise the sum by taxation on its industries and real estate as is done in the United States. In this question, the problem comes up as to what should be supported by the municipalities and what by the Province or General Government.

As a large percentage of the people of Cuba are said to be unable to read or write, it seems imperative that liberal allotments should be made by the General Government for schools and education made compulsory. A careful system of education and schools should be prepared as soon as possible. The better plan would be to build the proper number of school houses, according to approved plans. The primary schools to provide for 200 or more pupils each with a sufficient number of teachers and a principal. There should also be the necessary superior schools and perhaps an Institute. The cost of this should be paid by the state, and the allotment of schools made according to population.

In the city of Puerto Príncipe there is a large jail which is used to incarcerate prisoners from all parts of the Province. It seems unreasonable to charge all of its expenses to the city.

There are also large hospitals and public charities, which provide for the sick, orphans, old women, also the insane, no matter where they come from. The city has not provided sufficiently for these, and it has been necessary to meet deficiencies accruing every month which have to be provided for, or else have the institutions break up, which would be a public calamity.

When the Americans arrived these public charities were in a miserable condition. They are now in good shape, doing splendid work and should be sustained, if necessary, by allowances from the General Government. The San Juan

hospital and the hospital for the insane belong to the city but the asylum for orphans and old women are in charge of certain orders of the Church. The latter should be supported until proper asylums can be built for the purpose. A small subsidy of \$50 a month has been given to Father Escoplapio, for teaching pupils, to the Sisters of the Ursuline Convent and the Sisters of Mercy for charitable work and nursing among the poor. These small sums support a good work and should be continued for the present.

With the condition of the destitute now existing in Puerto Príncipe, there seems to be no way of supporting them except by issue of rations until asylums can be constructed to take charge of those incapable of earning a living, and they will be a charge upon the State in one way or another for some time to come.

REMARKS.

The city of Puerto Príncipe cannot be placed in a proper sanitary condition until water works and a sewerage system is constructed.

With the means at hand it has been impossible to more than commence the work of cleaning out the sinks, although the city outside and in the streets has been well cleaned. Those able to pay for the sinks being placed in the proper condition are required to do so, and in other cases measures have been taken to have it done at public expense. To provide the water-works and sewerage needed will cost more money than the city can now afford and how to do this will be a question for the future.

An obstacle to the prosperity of Puerto Príncipe exists in the heavy freight charges made by the Nuevitas and Puerto Príncipe R. R.

Having no competition, the company charges what it pleases and all merchants and others ordering goods groan under the tariff they are compelled to pay for a haul of only forty five miles.

Of course all of this comes finally on the consumer and for this reason extraordinary high prices are charged for nearly every thing in the stores of Puerto Príncipe.

Very respectfully,

L. H. CARPENTER.

*Colonel 5th Cavalry,
Commanding Department.*

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, August 31, 1899

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,
Commanding Division of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.

SIR:—

In compliance with the directions contained in the following cablegram, viz:

“Washington, D. C., December 17, 1898.”

*“Lieutenant Colonel Richards,
Through the Commanding General,
Department of Porto Rico, San Juan.”*

“The Secretary of War relieves you from the Department of Porto Rico, and directs you to proceed to Havana, reporting to General Brooke as Adjutant General, Division of Cuba.”

(Signed) SCHWAN.

I left San Juan on December 28, 1898, on the transport “Mississippi,” that being the first ship to leave that port, which touched at the Island of Cuba, after receipt of orders, and arrived at Havana January 5, 1899, reporting the same day to the Major General Commanding the Division, and assumed the duty of Adjutant General, in compliance with the following order, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
No. 2. } *Havana, December 29, 1898.*

“The following officers are announced as the Staff of the Major General Commanding the Division of Cuba:

Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Volunteers,
Chief of Staff;

Major James T. Dean, Chief Ordnance Officer of
Volunteers, Acting Aide de Camp;

Captain Frank B. McKenna, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Aide de Camp;

Captain James A. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, Acting Aide de Camp;

First Lieutenant Charles W. Castle, 16th Infantry, Aide de Camp;

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Richards, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Adjutant General;

Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant General;

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate of Volunteers, Judge Advocate;

Brigadier General Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster;

Lieutenant Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, Chief of Customs Service;

Lieutenant Colonel Abiel L. Smith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, Chief Commissary;

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon;

Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster;

Colonel Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, Chief Signal Officer.

By Command of Major General Brooke:

L. W. V. KENNON,

Assistant Adjutant General."

The Division was divided into seven departments, commanded and garrisoned as follows, viz:

Department of Pinar del Río, Brigadier General George W. Davis, commanding 1st U. S. Infantry, 202d New York Volunteer Infantry;

Department of the Province of Havana, Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding 7th Army Corps and two light batteries, 2d Artillery, and one battalion, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers;

Department of Havana, Major General William Ludlow, commanding 2d Artillery, 8th and 10th Infantry and one battalion, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers;

Department of Matanzas, Major General James H. Wilson, commanding 8th Massachusetts, 10th Indiana and 3rd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry;

Department of Santa Clara, Major General John C. Bates,

commanding 31st Michigan, 6th Ohio and 4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry;

Department of Puerto Príncipe, Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter, commanding 8th Cavalry, 15th Infantry and 3rd Georgia Volunteer Infantry;

Department of Santiago, Major General Leonard Wood, commanding 5th U. S. Infantry, 8th Illinois, 23rd Kansas, 2d, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 9th Volunteer Infantry.

Subsequently, there were sent to the Department of Pinar del Río, a battalion of the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, and a squadron of the 7th Cavalry;

To the Department of the Province of Havana, a squadron of the 7th Cavalry;

To the Department of Havana, a squadron of the 7th Cavalry and the headquarters of the regiment;

To the Department of Matanzas, six troops of the 2d Cavalry and headquarters, and one battalion of the 3rd Volunteer Engineers;

To the Department of Santa Clara, headquarters and six troops of the 2d Cavalry, the 2d Infantry and a battalion of the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Engineers;

To the Department of Santiago, the 10th U. S. Cavalry.

These additional troops having arrived and being stationed, the movement of the volunteer regiments to the United States for muster out commenced, and was culminated in the following order, viz:

		Officers,	Enlisted men,
March	1st, 8th Illinois from Santiago....	46	1,180,
„	1st, 23rd Kansas from Santiago..	24	997,
„	9th, 1st Maine Artillery, one battalion, Province of Havana.	15	450,
„	18th, 202d New York Volunteer Infantry, Department of Pinar del Río.....	42	996,
„	20th, 2d Louisiana, Province of Havana.....	45	820,
„	22th, 12th New York, Department of Matanzas.....	43	964,
„	23th, 2d South Carolina, Province of Havana.....	45	806,
„	25th, 3rd Georgia, Department of Puerto Príncipe.....	46	921,
„	25th, 1st Texas, Province of Havana.....	39	831,

		<i>Officers,</i>	<i>Enlisted men,</i>
March 25th,	4th Virginia, Province of Havana	42	1,035,
,,	26th, 1st North Carolina, Province of Havana.....	48	1,090,
,,	27th, 160th Indiana, Department of Matanzas.....	49	1,018,
,,	29th, 3rd U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago.....	33	791,
,,	29th, 161st Indiana, Province of Havana.....	45	1,151,
,,	31st, 4th Tennessee, Department of Santa Clara	43	1,139,
,,	31st, 2d Illinois, Province of Hav- ana.....	43	999,
April 4th,	8th Massachusetts, Depart- ment of Matanzas.....	46	1,173,
April 4th to 12th,	4th Illinois, Province of Ha- vana	50	988,
April 5th to 9th,	49th Iowa, Province of Ha- vana	46	935,
April 7th,	3rd Nebraska, Province of Havana	46	868,
,,	9th, 3rd Kentucky, Department of Matanzas.....	44	942,
,,	9th, 6th Missouri, Province of Havana.....	41	1,031,
,,	13th, 31st Michigan, Department of Santa Clara.....	46	998,
April 13th to 15th,	3rd U. S. Engineers, Depart- ments of Pinar del Río, Matanzas and Santa Clara.	43	802,
April 15th,	2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Department of the Province of Havana, and Department of Havana, two battalions.	29	419,
,,	19th, 9th Illinois, Department of the Province of Havana....	44	1,081,
,,	22d, 6th Ohio, Department of San- ta Clara.....	45	1,077,
,,	27th, 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago....	39	897,
May 2d,	5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago.....	38	652,

	<i>Officers,</i>	<i>Enlisted men,</i>
May 11th, 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago....	45	735,
,, 25th, 2d U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Department of Santiago....	39	631.

Making a total reduction of the forces in the Division of 1,292 officers and 28,417 enlisted men. In addition there were Staff officers, Signal and Hospital Corps men who were sent to the United States, in most part, by commercial lines, and so irregularly that no correct record could be kept of their departure or strength, but there were about 58 officers and 1,583 men.

All of these movements were made with but two reported accidents; one man was drowned at Manzanillo and one at Cienfuegos.

The dates of departure show that they were made with promptness; they could have been moved more rapidly, however, if transports had been available.

Efforts were made to induce men of the Volunteer Regiments to reenlist in the Regular Army, which, undoubtedly, would have been successful, if the orders offering the inducements had been issued sooner.

When General Orders 54 and 67, A. G. O., current series, were published to the command, most of the men had made up their minds to go to their homes, and also the influence of the officers of the regiments was against their men remaining, so that very few took advantage of the liberal offers of the Government.

On May 25th the last of the Volunteers, except a few Signal and Hospital Corps men who where rapidly disintegrating, had left the Division, and there were left four regiments of Cavalry, one of Artillery---less batteries N and O---and six regiments of Infantry, distributed as follows, viz:

- 2d Cavalry, Headquarters and four troops at Santa Clara,
Six troops at Matanzas,
Two troops at Placetas.
- 7th Cavalry, Headquarters and four troops at Havana,
Four troops at Marianao,
Four troops at Pinar del Río.
- 8th Cavalry, Headquarters and twelve troops at Puerto Príncipe.

- 10th Cavalry, Headquarters and three troops at Manzanillo,
 Two troops at Holguín,
 One troop at Gibara,
 One troop at Banes,
 One troop at Puerto Padre,
 One troop at Campachuela,
 Two troops at Bayamo,
 One troop at Mayarí.
- 2d Artillery, Headquarters and ten batteries at Havana,
 Two light batteries at Marianao,
 Two batteries (N and O) at Fort Mc. Henry, Maryland.
- 1st Infantry, Headquarters and eight companies at Pinar del Río,
 Four companies at Guanajay.
- 2d Infantry, Headquarters and seven companies at Cienfuegos,
 One company at Sancti Spíritus,
 Two companies at Caibarién,
 One company at Sagua la Grande,
 One company at Trinidad.
- 5th Infantry, Headquarters and four companies at Santiago,
 Two companies at Guantánamo,
 One company at El Cobre,
 Two companies at San Luis,
 One company at Morro Castle,
 One company at Baracoa,
 One company at Los Caminos.
- 8th Infantry, Headquarters and 12 companies at Havana.
- 10th Infantry, Headquarters and eight companies at Matanzas,
 Four companies at Cárdenas.
- 15th Infantry, Headquarters and six companies at Puerto Príncipe,
 Four companies at Ciego de Avila,
 Two companies at Nuevitas.

These eleven regiments numbered, in round figures, fourteen thousand enlisted men, present and absent, but almost immediately after the Volunteers were moved out of the Island, every regiment of the Regular Army commenced to send in applications for discharge under General Orders No. 40, A. G. O., 1898, by which the enlisted strength was

reduced four thousand seven hundred and sixty three men, and about three hundred of the Hospital and Signal Corps. Had the provisions of General Orders No. 67 been known a month sooner than it was, and the men had realized by re-enlistment they could have had their travel pay for sea, as well as land travel, large numbers of these men would have remained. As it was, their going out of the service in such large numbers seriously crippled the command, and made duty hard for those that remained; however, recruits began to arrive in a short time, and on the 31st of July the strength, present and absent, was as follows, viz:

	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
2d Cavalry.	25	18	1,003	63
7th Cavalry.	21	23	934	124
8th Cavalry.	23	20	647	92
10th Cavalry.	28	15	1,024	42
2d Artillery.	38	14	1,222	98
1st Infantry.	18	19	1,032	101
2d Infantry.	31	11	1,175	78
5th Infantry.	25	18	922	57
8th Infantry.	22	20	1,071	182
10th Infantry.	19	18	585	295
15th Infantry.	26	14	768	74
Hospital Corps *....	58	.....	530	.....
Signal Corps.	9	.....	97	8
TOTAL.	343	190	11,010	1,214

*Hospital Corps, in addition to above, 118 Acting Assistant Surgeons.

Fifty three percent of the absentees among the enlisted men are on detached duty from their posts on the Island or absent in the general hospitals, and forty seven percent are absent in the United States. Of the officers absent 157 are in the United States, as follows: 30 on recruiting service, 79 on detached duty, 34 on sick leave, 14 on ordinary leave, of those absent from their regiments within the Division, 32 on detached service, 1 sick in hospital.—Total absent 190.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Under General Orders 86, A. G. O., 1899, considerable recruiting was done for the Hospital Corps, and, under the

liberal allowances granted in General Orders 31, A. G. O., 1899, the Signal Corps has been recruited up to nearly its desired strength. These men, being nearly all detached at separate stations, get commutation of rations and have rooms rented for them, which is a great inducement to enlist. For the line, all recruiting is confined to re-enlistments. Many applications for enlistment or re-enlistment for regiments serving in the Philippines are made, but are forbidden by orders from the War Department, hence none have been accepted.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The Army in Cuba is not properly clothed. Its equipment seems to be all that is to be desired. The under-garments, shoes and leggings are as good as are wanted, but the outer garments, and head dress are deficient. Light outer garments are wanted, but of a quality very much superior to any thing furnished. The kahki clothing sent to the troops is of miserable texture, all colors and of execrable manufacture. Good kahki clothing is what should be issued in this climate for all seasons. If warmer clothing is needed, the additional warmth should be obtained in the under-clothing. The new helmet and a Panamá straw hat only should be used for head gear, rubber boots and a rubber cape for foot troops, and pommel slicker for mounted troops should be furnished. The dark and sky blue clothing, caps and drab hats should not be issued in the tropics, but unless the kahki clothing is of good texture and well made, it looks slovenly and dirty, and the neatness and shapeliness required of, and necessary to, a soldier, cannot be obtained, and I submit that, without good appearance, you cannot have good discipline. The supply of clothing for the troops of this command has also been deficient.

SANITATION.

The health of both volunteer and regular troops, since the military occupation, has been remarkably good. (The Volunteers all left the Island before the sickly season commenced.) Three epidemics have existed among the regulars, one of typhoid fever at Puerto Príncipe, and later, one of yellow fever at the same place; the death rate from typhoid was severe, that from yellow fever slight. One at Santiago, which was virulent at first, with a large death rate of officers and men. These are now virtually under control.

By orders of the Division Commander, issued before the

sickly season commenced, all troops are kept constantly and thoroughly equipped for camping. Camp sites have been selected by all post commanders, and on the first appearance of contagious or infectious disease, garrisons of barracks are abandoned, and camps resorted to. The Posts of Santiago and Puerto Príncipe are the only ones that have been compelled to move out up to this time.

REPORTS AND RETURNS.

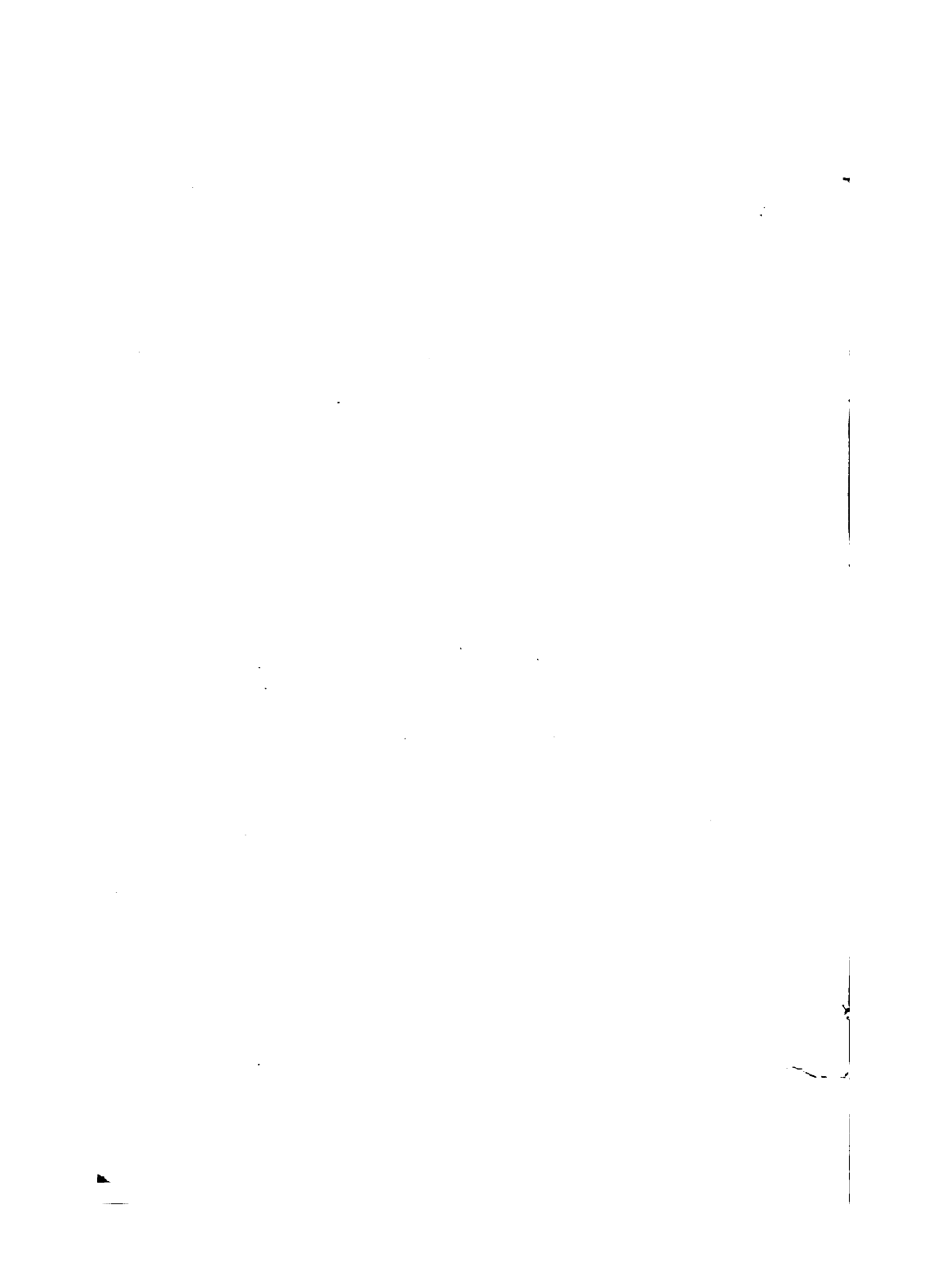
It was a matter of impossibility to receive properly prepared reports and returns necessary to keep an accurate account of the volunteer forces, and great difficulty is even now experienced in getting them from all of the regular organizations. The sudden and frequent changes by loss and gain, constant moving, and large detachment of commissioned officers, is the chief cause of this. It seems hard to come back to the regularity and system of ante bellum days. The work of this office is greatly augmented in an effort to correct these short comings.

I have the honor to attach, herewith, a roster of the Division as it was on the 31st of July last. For this compilation I am much indebted to the Chief Clerk in my office, *Mr. Frank Steinhart*, whose services during the entire Spanish-American war have been invaluable and untiring.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS,

Adjutant General.



ROSTER OF TROOPS

SERVING IN THE

DIVISION OF CUBA.

COMPRISING

THE DEPARTMENTS OF
MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA; PROVINCE OF
HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO; HAVANA;
AND SANTIAGO AND PUERTO
PRINCIPE.

COMMANDED BY

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,
U. S. ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HAVANA.

AUG. 1, 1899.





THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Geography. The Island of Cuba is about 760 miles long from east to west, and 135 miles marks its greatest width from north to south; it commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico from the contiguous waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, and occupies a position of greatest strategic importance. Cuba is about as large as the State of New York. The total area of Cuba and its dependent islands is given at 47,278 square miles; its principal dependent, the Island of Pines, is distant 25 miles south from the mainland, and has an area of 1,200 square miles.

Mountains. Cuba is traversed longitudinally by an almost un-interrupted chain of mountains. There are no volcanoes in the island, but caves of great curiosity and unsurpassed splendor are found.

Rivers. The rivers of Cuba are short and flow generally from north to south. The largest river is the Cauto on the south coast near the city of Manzanillo, with a length of 180 miles, navigable for about 75 miles, and both of its banks are covered by a growth of thick and almost impenetrable forest of mahogany and rosewood. There are over 1,500 small rivers in Cuba, and numerous mineral springs with excellent waters of great healing qualities. The famous San Diego mineral and thermal baths in the western part are visited all seasons of the year by crowds of health seekers from all parts of the world. The Madruga thermal and cold springs are also of much celebrity. The most important among its lakes is the Ariguanabo, 17 miles long and 5 miles wide, abounding with fresh water fish.

Forest and Low Lands. Less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of the island is under cultivation, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is covered by rich and immense primeval forests of perpetual verdure, where abound the most precious woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, boxwood, oak, and many others of rare beauty and value, indigenous to the soil and climate. There are also found many kinds of medicinal, aromatic and textile plants. The cocoanut and wild almond grow spontaneously. The elevated areas and all the lower plains in eastern Cuba are covered by miles of bananas, coffee, and cocoanut trees, while on the western part, sugar cane and tobacco are the principal cultivated products. Pasturage is most excellent on the low lands all the year around, as frost is unknown in Cuba.

Climate. The climate of Cuba is warm along the coast lines, but in the more elevated interior and table lands, it is delightfully salubrious, and the temperature for the months of June, July and August at Havana, is 82° Fahrenheit. The highest record in ten years is 98° Fahr. The average rainfall in Havana is 43.07 inches, but during exceptional years, this has been considerably exceeded; the last two months are usually the most copious. The rainy season extends from May to October. The average amount of rain-fall in the pluvial season for the entire surface of the island is 27.08 inches.

The average annual temperature in Havana is 78° Fahr. The relative humidity of the atmosphere averages 75% of saturation. The mean relative humidity of the several months differs hardly enough to characterize one month as drier than the other. The average temperature during the months of December, January and February at Havana is 72° Fahr.

The vital statistics for the city of Havana during the summer months compare favorably with those of the cities of the United States, according to the proportionate number of inhabitants. There are many cities and towns in the more elevated portions of Cuba, where not one case of yellow fever has ever appeared since the discovery of the Island.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Havana. Its population is said to be about 250 000. It contains some splendid public buildings and private dwellings, and is situated on the northern coast, distant only 90 miles from the southern coast of Florida. It is the capital of Cuba and a great commercial seaport, with a fine harbor affording the best anchorage; including the famous Morro Castle, the city is defended by strong forts, has a large Arsenal, and spacious hospitals. The streets in the old part of the city are irregular and narrow, while in the new they are modern in type and fairly well paved. There are a University, a conservatory of music, a public library, and many other institutions of learning and of culture. It is the greatest tobacco and cane sugar market in the world.

Matanzas. Has a population of about 50,000, is 66 miles by rail from Havana. It is situated on the north coast, with a fine open harbor and very deep water for large ships. Two rivers empty into the bay and divide the city into three parts, called Versalles, Matanzas, and Pueblo Nuevo. The environments are beautiful and picturesque, comprising the richest portions of the island, and are noted for their numerous sugar estates.

Cárdenas. A very important city, 90 miles by rail from Havana, has a population of 30,000. Fine streets and a large public square, with a magnificent marble statue of Cristóbal Colón in the center, are among its attractions. It is modern built and has well paved sidewalks.

Colón. An inland city 85 miles from Cárdenas by rail-road, contains a population of 16,000. Its importance is derived from its being the center of numerous sugar factories, and its situation in one of the best land districts in Cuba for sugar cane culture.

Santa Clara. Is the interior capital city of the province of Santa Clara, has a population of 32,000, and is distant 216 miles from Havana by rail. The city is irregularly built, is a great cattle region, and in the neighborhood there are rich copper mines; and gold dust has been discovered in the numerous creeks and ravines of that section.

Sagua la Grande. With 18,000 inhabitants, is situated 21 miles inland on the banks of the river Sagua, which flows towards the north coast of the island, and has great commerce in sugar, lumber, sponges, and fine Cuban oysters. The city is well laid out and has broad and well paved streets.

Cienfuegos. Situated on the south side of the island, has a population of about 60,000, and is one of the best harbors in the world. The harbor is capable of accomodating the navies of the universe. It is also noted as being a great market for sugar.

Puerto Príncipe. Has a population of 40,000. It is the most important cattle and stock market in Cuba, and is situated in the great plains of Camaguey, where perpetual pasture is found, and a valuable variety of yellow corn is easily produced. It is connected by a railroad with the port of Nuevitas on the north coast, 57 miles distant.

Santiago. Has a population of about 70,000, good harbors and is built like an amphitheater. It is a great exporting point for minerals, such as iron, copper, manganese, and coal. The city is surrounded by mountains of great height and picturesque grandeur.

Baracoa. The oldest city in Cuba, near Cape Maisí on the eastern extremity of the island, has a population of 15,000, a good harbor and a large trade in fruit and tobacco.

Holguín. An inland city of 12,000 inhabitants, is built on a broad plateau, has a fine climate and its contiguous pastures afford an inviting field for cattle raising.

Bayamo. Has a population of about 15,000, is also an inland city and is noted for its fine herds of cattle and horses. The steeds of Bayamo are esteemed by the Cubans as superb animals.

Guantánamo. Has a fine deep water harbor; it is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, has good stone buildings, and is a considerable mineral exporting mart.

Las Tunas. Located 95 miles from Santiago and has a population of 12,000 inhabitants. It is a veritable paradise for the honey bee. The silk cocoons are here manipulated with profit, and all known vegetables are here grown.

Pinar del Río. On the western extremity of the island, an inland city of 30,000 inhabitants, is distant 135 miles from Havana. It is situated in the best and most extensive tobacco growing region of Cuba.

San Diego de los Baños. Has a population of 8,000 and is distinguished for the celebrated sulphur and mineral baths which are in high repute for the restoration of invalids, and are moreover patronized by persons in good health who find recreation and pleasure at this delightful summer resort. It is modern in build and has good hotels and modern sanitariums.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ITS INHABITANTS.

The population of the island of Cuba, according to the census of 1887, was 1,610,400, classified as follows:

White-Cubans	950,400
White-Spanish.....	160,000
Negroes and Chinese.....	500,000

Total..... 1,610,400

The density of this population to the square mile is distributed as follows:

Havana, Province.....	52.49
Matanzas.....	30.59
Santa Clara	15.34
Pinar del Río.....	15.09
Puerto Príncipe.....	2.10
Santiago.....	7.75

COMMERCE.

The official reports of the total exports, consisting of agricultural products, one year before the war began in Cuba are as follows:

Average value of sugar exported.....	\$ 65,000,000-00
Molasses and rum.....	12,000,000-00
Tobacco	25,000,000-00
Coffee	1,510,000-00
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,150,000-00

Total exports..... \$104,660,000-00

Mineral exports for this period are as follows:

Iron.....	\$ 1,250,000-00
Copper	6,800,000-00
Manganese.....	1,200,000-00
Sulphur	250,000-00
Bitumen.....	1,180,000-00
Marble and granite	56,000-00

Total..... \$ 10,736,000-00

Besides the above enumerated exports there are many others of no little importance, such as valuable varieties of wood, honey, wax, sponges, etc, of which no reports are given by the Spanish officials.

Fertility of Soil. The soil of Cuba is a marvel of richness, and fertilizers of any kind are seldom used, unless in the case of tobacco. If all the lands suitable to the growth of sugar cane were devoted to that culture, it is estimated that Cuba might supply the entire Western Hemisphere with sugar. The Island has already produced in one single year 1,100,000 tons, while its capabilities have only been in the experimental stage.

The adaptibility of the soil for tobacco culture has long been the envy of the world.

Cuba takes pride in her coffee, and until the rebellion of 1868, she raised a large quantity for export.

In mineral wealth it is capable of taking high rank. Gold and silver have not been found in paying quantities, but copper mines continue in successful operation. The iron mines of Cuba, all of which are situated near Santiago, overshadow in importance all other industries on the eastern part of the island and constitutes the only industry that has made any pretense of standing up against the shock of the recent insurrections. The ores of these mines are among the richest in the world, yielding from 62 to 67% of pure iron, and they are very free from sulphur and phosphorus.

Sugar cane attains perfect growth and maturity as there is no frost in Cuba.

Valuable varieties of cereals, such as rice and corn, are capable of yielding abundant crops with ordinary culture. It is possible for three crops of Cuban corn to be gathered from the same field yearly.

Education. Although there are many well equipped universities, colleges, convents, and other schools in Cuba, there has as yet been no substantial public school system established but with the cessation of hostilities and political strife they will no doubt be carefully fostered. With intellectual culture and broad moral training as the fundamental object in the education of a people, all institutions should be cherished as fountains of knowledge, the very palladium of their liberty, and should receive the cordial support of every subject.

Industries and Resources. The industries of Cuba are virtually in their infancy, with their chief development thus far represented by the production and manufacture of sugar and tobacco.

The conditions of soil and climate render failure almost impossible for general farming and fruit growing; yet farming in Cuba is confined at present to sugar cane, tobacco and some vegetables for home use.

There is only one paper factory in Cuba and a few oil and soap factories, notwithstanding ready materials for operating these are very abundant and cheap. The cost of living is insignificant for the working classes, and amounts to almost nothing to the farmers who may raise an abundance with the slightest effort, a condition so thoroughly expressed by President U. S. Grant: "A man can live there with less labor than in any other country I have seen."

RAILROADS OF CUBA.

LIST OF STATIONS AND DISTANCES.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA.

Havana and Batabanó Line.

HAVANA TO	MILES.
Carlos III.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pueblo Nuevo.....	2
Ciénaga.....	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mordazo.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
García.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Almendares.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo.....	8
Ferro.....	10
Aguada.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rincón.....	14
Cruce del Oeste.....	15
Bejucal.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buenaventura.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quivicán.....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
San Felipe.....	27
Pozo Redondo.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Batabanó.....	36

Havana and Guanajay Line.

(Branches off from above line at Rincón, 14 miles from Havana).

HAVANA TO	MILES.
Govea.....	18
San Antonio.....	23
Seborucal.....	27
Saladrigas.....	28
Ceiba del Agua.....	31
Guanajay.....	35

acagua Line.

MILES.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 $\frac{1}{2}$
20

RAILWAYS, Limited.

anta Clara Line.

MILES.
9
13
15 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 $\frac{1}{4}$
23 $\frac{1}{4}$
27 $\frac{1}{2}$
33 $\frac{1}{3}$
42 $\frac{1}{2}$

ala Grande Railroad.

(La Isabela seaport), to

MILES.
11
14 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 $\frac{1}{2}$
33
36 $\frac{1}{4}$
43
48 $\frac{1}{3}$

ito-Encrucijada Line.

MILES.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9
17
21 $\frac{1}{2}$
27
31 $\frac{1}{4}$
35

agua-Chinchila Line.

(Narrow Gauge).

MILES.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Railroads of Caibarién.

MILES.
5
13
16
18 $\frac{1}{2}$
23
29
33

REGLA TO	MILES.
Matanzas.....	55
Gelpí.....	58
Guanábana.....	61 ½
Ibarra.....	63 ½
Caobas.....	67 ½
Limonar.....	69 ½
Sumidero.....	74
Coliseo.....	77 ½
Tosca.....	80
Madan.....	80 ½
Jovellanos.....	88 ¼

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA.

HAVANA TO	MILES.
Pinos.....	4 ½
Arroyo Naranjo.....	7 ½
Calahazar.....	8
Rancho Boyeros.....	9 ½
Santiago de las Vegas.....	12
Rincón.....	13 ¾
Salud.....	19 ¼
Gabriel.....	24
Güira de Melena.....	27 ¼
Alquízar.....	32 ½
Dagame.....	37
Cañas.....	40 ½
Artemisa.....	43 ½
Mangas.....	48 ½
Punta Brava.....	51
Candelaria.....	57
San Cristóbal.....	62 ½
Taco-Taco.....	69
Paso Real.....	83 ½
Herradura.....	89 ½
Consolación del Sur.....	94 ½
Puerta de Golpe.....	100
Las Ovas.....	103 ¾
Pinar del Río.....	109 ½

MARIANAO RAILROAD.

HAVANA, CONCHA STATION TO	MILES.
Tulipán.....	1 ¼
Cerro.....	2
Puentes Grandes.....	3
Ceiba.....	4
Buena Vista.....	5 ½
Samá or Marianao.....	6 ¼
Playa de Marianao.....	9

HAVANA TERMINAL RAILWAY.

(Military Line).

Havana Harbor vía Tricornia.....	6
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REGLA AND GUANABACOA RAILROAD.

	MILES.
Regla to Guanabacoa.....	2 ½

MATANZAS RAILROAD.

MATANZAS TO	MILES.
Gelpí.....	4 ⅓
Pedroso.....	5 ½
Guanábana.....	7 ½
Cidra.....	12 ½
Torriente.....	13 ¾
Sabanilla.....	17
Crimea.....	18 ¾
Unión.....	21 ¾
Jagüey Grande.....	22
Murga.....	29
Güira.....	31 ½
Montalvo or Navajas.....	36
Corral Falso.....	38 ½
La Isabel.....	44 ½
Cuevitas.....	58
Guareiras.....	64
Carrillo.....	69 ½
Cumanayagua.....	71
Esles.....	85

Navajas and Jagüey Branch.

	MILES.
Montalvo to Murga.....	29

San Gonzalo and Esperanza Branch.

	MILES.
San Gonzalo to Esperanza.....	12 ½

Unión and Conchita Branch.

	MILES.
Unión to Conchita.....	3 ¾

Güira and Nieves Branch.

	MILES.
Güira to Nieves.....	11 ¼

Navajas to Atrevido Branch.

	MILES.
Navajas to Atrevido.....	11 ¼

Guareiras and Colón Branch.

	MILES.
Guareiras to Colón.....	6 ¼

La Brea and Central Branch.

	MILES.
La Brea to Central	6 1/2

Guacaras and Desquite Branch.

	MILES.
Guacaras to Desquite	7 1/2

THE CARDENAS-UCARU RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Cardenas, Santo Domingo and Santa Clara Line.

CARDENAS TO	MILES.
Cardenas	7 1/2
Chimenes	13 3/4
San Carlos	16 3/4
Chimenes	23 1/2
Agua	28 1/2
Santo Domingo	33 1/2
Chimenes	38 1/2
Agua	43
San Carlos	48 1/2
Santo Domingo	51
Agua	62 1/2
San Carlos	67 1/2
Agua	75 1/2
Santo Domingo	81 1/4
Agua	89
San Carlos	96

Jordillanos-Monasterio Line.

JORDILLANOS TO	MILES.
Monasterio	7
Agua	10 1/2

Cardenas-Yaguazapas Line.

CARDENAS TO	MILES.
San Antonio	11
Recreo	14
Altamisa	21 1/2
Piedra	25
Recreo	28
Calpelt	33
Cardenas	38 1/2
Calpelt	42
Amatillo	47
Amatillo	54
Amatillo	60
Amatillo	67

Recreo-Itabo Line.

RECREO TO	MILES.
Amatillo de la Palma	4
Itabo Nuevo	9 1/2
Itabo	12 1/2

Altamisal-Macagua Line.

ALTAMISAL TO	MILES.
Banaguises.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
San José de los Ramos.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macagua.....	20

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, Limited.**Cienfuegos-Santa Clara Line.**

CIENFUEGOS TO	MILES.
Palmira	9
Arrieta.....	13
Camaronés.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cruces.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Angelita.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ranchuelo	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Esperanza.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Santa Clara.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sagua la Grande Railroad.

CONCHA (<i>La Boca, La Isabela seaport</i>), TO	MILES.
Sagua la Grande	11
Sitiecito	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rodrigo.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santo Domingo.....	33
San Marcos	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Las Lajas	43
Las Cruces	48 $\frac{1}{3}$

Sitiecito-Encrucijada Line.

SITIECITO TO	MILES.
Sitio Grande.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cifuentes	9
Mata	17
Encrucijada.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vega Alta	27
Quinta.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Camajuaní.....	35

Sagua-Chinchila Line.**(Narrow Gauge).**

	MILES.
Sagua la Grande to Chinchila.....	4 $\frac{2}{3}$

United Railroads of Caibarién.

CAIBARIEN TO	MILES.
Remedios.....	5
Taguayabón.....	13
Vega de Palmas.....	16
Camajuaní.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salamanca.....	23
San Andrés	29
Placetas	33

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

The following military telegraph offices are in operation by the Signal Corps in Cuba. These offices transact Government business free of charge. Commercial business is handled at local rates hereinafter designated. A message of less than ten words is rated and charged as a tenword message, and the address and signature are included. Where a message, passes first over a local line, second over a foreign line, and third over a local line, two local rates will be charged:

TARIFF PER WORD OF COMMERCIAL MESSAGES OVER MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

FROM STATIONS IN PROVINCES OF	TO STATIONS IN PROVINCES OF					
	<i>Pinar del Río</i>	<i>Habana.</i>	<i>Matanzas.</i>	<i>Santa Clara.</i>	<i>Puerto Príncipe.</i>	<i>Santiago.</i>
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Pinar del Río.....	2	2	2	3	4	5
Habana.....	2	2	2	2	3	4
Matanzas.....	2	2	2	2	2	3
Santa Clara.....	3	2	2	2	2	2
Puerto Príncipe.....	4	3	2	2	2	2
Santiago.....	5	4	3	2	2	2

TELEGRAPH STATIONS. Continued.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	PROVINCES.
Alto Songo.....	Santiago.
Aguacate.....	Habana.
Alfonso XII (Alacranes).....	Matanzas.
Artenisa.....	Habana.
Baracoa.....	Santiago.
Batabanó.....	Habana.
Bayamo.....	Santiago.
Bejucal.....	Habana.
Caibarién.....	Santa Clara.
Camajuaní.....	Do.
Cárdenas.....	Matanzas.
Casilda.....	Santa Clara.
Ciego de Avila.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Cienfuegos (also Cuba submarine cable office, reached via Habana).....	Santa Clara.
Colón.....	Matanzas.
Contramaestre.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Consolación del Sur.....	Pinar del Río.
Coralillo.....	Santa Clara.
Cristó.....	Santiago.
Crucés.....	Santa Clara.
El Cobre.....	Santiago.
Gibara.....	Do.
Guáimaro.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Guanabacoa.....	Habana.
Guanajay.....	Pinar del Río.
Guantánamo (also reached direct by French cable via New York).....	Santiago.
Güines.....	Habana.
Güira Melena.....	Do.
Habana.....	Do.
Hato Nuevo.....	Matanzas.
Holguín.....	Santiago.
Intins.....	Do.
Isabela.....	Santa Clara.
Jaruco.....	Habana.
Jiguaní.....	Santiago.
Jovellanos.....	Matanzas.
Júcaro (also Cuba submarine cable office, reached via Habana).....	Puerto Príncipe.
Lajas.....	Santa Clara.
Limonar.....	Matanzas.
Lugareño.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Macagua.....	Matanzas.
Madruga.....	Habana.
Manzanillo (also Cuba submarine cable office, reached via Habana).....	Santiago.
Marianao.....	Habana.
Maríel.....	Pinar del Río.
Matanzas.....	Matanzas.
Mayarí Abajo.....	Santiago.
Minas.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Morón.....	Do.
Nuevitas.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Palma Soriano.....	Santiago.
Pinar del Río.....	Pinar del Río.
Placetas.....	Santa Clara.
Puerto Príncipe.....	Puerto Príncipe.
Quemados de Güines.....	Santa Clara.
Rancho Veloz.....	Do.
Regla.....	Habana.
Remedios.....	Santa Clara.
Rodas.....	Do.
Rodrigo.....	Do.
Sagua la Grande.....	Do.
San Antonio de los Baños.....	Habana.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	PROVINCES.
San Cristóbal.....	Pinar del Rfo.
Sancti Spiritus.....	Santa Clara.
San Gerónimo.....	Puerto Príncipe.
San Juan y Martínez.....	Pinar del Rfo.
San Luis.....	Santiago.
San Luis.....	Pinar del Rfo.
Santa Clara.....	Santa Clara.
Santa Cruz.....	Pinar del Rfo.
Santa Cruz del Sur (also Cuba submarine cable office, reached <i>via</i> Habana).....	Puerto Príncipe.
Santiago de Cuba (also direct by cable <i>via</i> Habana or New York).....	Santiago.
Santo Domingo.....	Santa Clara.
Sierra Morena.....	Do.
Songo.....	Santiago.
Trinidad (also Cuba submarine cable office, reached <i>via</i> Habana).....	Santa Clara.
Tunas de Zaza.....	Do.
Vanello.....	Pinar del Rfo.
Victoria de las Tunas.....	Santiago.
Viñales.....	Pinar del Rfo.
Vueltas.....	Santa Clara.
Unión.....	Matanzas.
Yaguajay.....	Santa Clara.

Means of travel between Posts and nearest Railroad Stations.

- BANES, in the Province of Santiago.
- BARACOA, Seaport, Post and Tel. Offices, No R. R., Population about 15,000.
- BAYAMO, Post and Tel. Offices, 80 miles from Santiago, 25 miles from Manzanillo. Population 15,000.
- CAIBARIÉN, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, Population about 5000.
- CAMPECHUELA, in the Province of Santiago.
- CARDENAS, Seaport, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 50 miles from Matanzas, 86 miles from Havana. Population about 30,000.
- CIEGO DE AVILA, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 16½ miles from Júcaro, 65 miles from Puerto Principe.
- CIENFUEGOS, R. R., Post, Tel. and Cable Offices, 189 miles from Havana, Population about 60,000.
- EL CANEY, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 2 miles from Santiago.
- EL COBRE, Post and Tel. Offices, 7 miles from Santiago.
- GIBARA, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 17 miles from Holguin, Population about 4000.
- GUANAJAY, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 35 miles from Havana, Population about 5000.
- GUANTÁNAMO, Seaport, Post, Tel. and Cable Offices, R. R., 6 miles from Caimanera, Population about 10,000.
- HAYANA,

{	Battery Nos. 3, 4, and 5,	}
	Cabaña,	
	Pirotecnia Militar,	
	La Punta,	
{	Reina,	}
	Santa Clara.	

 Principal Seaport, R. R., Post, Cable and Tel. Offices, Population about 250,000.
- HOLGUIN, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 25 miles from Gibara, 110 miles from Santiago, Population about 12,000.
- MANZANILLO, Seaport, Post, Tel. and Cable Offices, Population about 10,000.
- MATANZAS, Seaport, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 45 miles from Havana, Population about 50,000.
- MAYARI, Post and Tel. Offices, 50 to 80 miles to Holguin, Baracoa, and Santiago, Travel by stage.
- NUEVITAS, Seaport, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 45 miles from Puerto Principe, Population about 4,000.
- PALMA SORIANO, in the Province of Santiago.
- PASO CABALLO, 6½ miles from Cienfuegos, Post and Tel. Offices.
- PINAR DEL RIO, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 109½ miles from Havana, Population about 30,000.
- PLACETAS, R. R.: Post and Tel. Offices, 22½ miles from Caibarién.
- PUERTO PADRE, Seaport, Post and Tel. Offices. 50 miles from Nuevitas.
- PUERTO PRINCIPE, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 45 miles from Nuevitas, Population about 40,000.
- QUEMADOS, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 6 miles from Havana.

SAGUA DE TÁNAMO, on river Sagua, near the north coast 30 miles east of the Bay of Nipe, Population about 981, Post and Tel. Offices.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, Seaport, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 90 miles from Cardenas 186 miles from Havana, Population about 18,000.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, Population about 17,550.

SANTA CLARA, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 42½ miles from Cienfuegos, Population about 32,000.

SANTIAGO, Morro Castle, { Seaport, R. R., Post, Cable and
Tel. Offices, Population about
70,000.

SAN LUIS, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices, 26 miles from Santiago.

SONGO, R. R., Post and Tel. Offices.

TRINIDAD, Seaport, Post, Cable and Tel. Offices, Population about 18,000.

DIVISION OF CUBA.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. ARMY.

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS: HAVANA, CUBA.

PERSONAL STAFF:

Capt. JAMES T. DEAN, 10th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp,
1st Lieut. CHARLES W. CASTLE, 16th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

DIVISION STAFF:

Brigadier General ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. V., Chief of Staff,
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General,
Major FREDERICK A. SMITH, 1st Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
Lieut. Col. CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster,
Major ABIEL L. SMITH, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary,
Major ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon,
Major FRANCIS S. DODGE, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster,
Major EDGAR S. DUDLEY, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., Judge Advocate,
Colonel G. H. BURTON, Inspector General, U. S. A., Inspector General,
Capt. ORMOND M. LISSAK, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Chief Ord. Officer,
Colonel HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer,
Major TASKER H. BLISS, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief of Customs Service,
Major EUGENE F. LADD, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. V., Treasurer of the Island of Cuba,
Major ROBERT H. ROLFE, Insp. General, U. S. V., Assistant to Inspector General,
Major DAMASO T. LAINEZ, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., Assistant to the Chief Surgeon and Attending Surgeon Div. Hdqrs.,
Capt. JAMES B. HICKEY, 8th Cavalry, On Special Duty,
1st Lieut. MATHEW C. BUTLER, JR., 7th Cavalry, On Special Duty as A. A. Q. M.,
Capt. FRED M. PAGE, Porto Rican Battalion of Infantry, Attached,
A. A. Surgeon T. C. LYSTER, U. S. A., Assistant to the Attending Surgeon.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Not reported elsewhere.

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

Major M. C. WYETH, Surgeon, U. S. A., In charge.

MILITARY HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Major F. W. CARTER, U. S. A. Commanding,
 Capt. A. N. STARK, U. S. A.,
 1st Lieut. L. A. FULLER, U. S. A., Comd'g Hospital Corps Detachment,
 1st Lieut. C. R. DARNALL, U. S. A.,
 Major RAFAEL ECHEVERRIA, U. S. V.,
 Major F. A. MEACHAM, U. S. V.,
 A. A. Surgeon H. B. WILKINSON,
 A. A. Surgeon J. M. PARROT,
 A. A. Surgeon P. R. AMES,
 A. A. Surgeon D. D. WELLS,
 A. A. Surgeon T. R. MARSHALL,
 A. A. Surgeon J. P. KELLY,
 A. A. Surgeon F. H. SPARRENBURGER,
 A. A. Surgeon CHARLES W. BARTLETT,
 A. A. Surgeon H. L. BROWN,
 A. A. Surgeon NICOLAS CARVALLO.

VOLUNTEER SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. S. REBER, Asst. to Chief Signal Officer,
 Lieut. WILLIAM M. TALBOTT, In charge of the Telegraph Office,
 Disbursing Officer.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major C. B. BAKER, Q. M., U. S. V., Asst. to Chief Quartermaster of
 the Div., Charge of Quartermaster's Depot,
 Major WILLIAM J. WHITE, Q. M., U. S. V., Asst. to Chief Quartermaster
 of the Div., Charge Clothing Depot. Marianao,
 Major NOBLE H. CREAGER, Q. M., U. S. V., Asst. to the Chief Quartermaster
 of Div., Construction work at Pinardel Rio,
 Capt. JAMES S. MICHAEL, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Asst. to the Chief Quartermaster
 of Div., Charge Mil. R. R. and Pier at Tricornia,
 Capt. J. Y. M. BLUNT, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Quartermaster at Military
 Hospital No. 1, and Asst. to the Chief Quartermaster,
 Capt. W. WEIGEL, 11th Inf., Assistant in the Office of Chief Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. P. C. Deming, C. S., U. S. V., Depot Commissary.

PAYMASTERS.

Major H. M. LORD, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V.,
 Major J. B. HOUSTON, " " "
 Major J. W. DAWES, " " "
 Major T. P. VARNEY, " " "
 Major J. R. LYNCH, " " "

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

REGIMENT.	Troop, Battery, or Company.	STATION.
2d Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> SANTA CLARA, CUBA.	A	Matanzas,
	B	Santa Clara,
	C	Matanzas,
	D	Matanzas,
	E	Santa Clara,
	F	Matanzas,
	G	Matanzas,
	H	Santa Clara,
	I	Placetas,
	K	Santa Clara,
	L	Placetas,
	M	Matanzas.
7th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> QUEMADOS, CUBA.	A	Quemados,
	B	Quemados,
	C	Pinar del Río,
	D	Quemados,
	E	Pinar del Río,
	F	Quemados,
	G	Pinar del Río,
	H	Quemados,
	I	Pinar del Río,
	K	Quemados,
	L	Quemados,
	M	Quemados.
8th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.	A	
	B	
	C	
	D	
	E	
	F	Puerto Principe.
	G	
	H	
	I	
	K	
	L	
	M	
10th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> MANZANILLO, CUBA	A	Manzanillo,
	B	Gibara,
	C	Manzanillo,
	D	Mayari,
	E	Holguin,
	F	Banes,
	G	Campechuela,
	H	Manzanillo,
	I	Holguin,
	K	Puerto Padre,
	L	Bayamo,
	M	Bayamo.

STATIONS OF TROOPS. CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	Troop. Battery or Company.	STATION.
1st Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> Camp Egbert. PINAR DEL RIO, CUBA.	A	Pinar del Río,
	B	Pinar del Río,
	C	Guanajay,
	D	Pinar del Río,
	E	Guanajay,
	F	Pinar del Río,
	G	Pinar del Río,
	H	Guanajay,
	I	Guanajay,
	K	Pinar del Río,
	L	Guanajay,
	M	Pinar del Río.
2d Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> Rowell Barracks, PASO CABALLO, CUBA.	A	Sancti Spiritus,
	B	Paso Caballo,
	C	Paso Caballo,
	D	Paso Caballo,
	E	Caibarién,
	F	Sagua la Grande,
	G	Trinidad,
	H	Caibarién,
	I	Cienfuegos,
	K	Cienfuegos,
	L	Cienfuegos,
	M	Cienfuegos.
5th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> SANTIAGO, CUBA.	A	Santiago,
	B	Palma Soriano
	C	Santiago,
	D	El Cobre,
	E	San Luis,
	F	Morro Castle,
	G	Santiago,
	H	Guantánamo,
	I	Guantánamo,
	K	San Luis,
	L	Baracoa,
	M	Santiago.
8th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> QUEMADOS, CUBA.	A	Quemados.
	B	
	C	
	D	
	E	
	F	
	G	
	H	
	I	
	K	
	L	
	M	

STATIONS OF TROOPS. CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	Troop, Battery or Company.	STATION.
10th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> MATANZAS, CUBA.	A	Matanzas,
	B	Matanzas,
	C	Cárdenas,
	D	Cárdenas,
	E	Cárdenas,
	F	Matanzas,
	G	Matanzas,
	H	Matanzas,
	I	Matanzas,
	K	Matanzas,
	L	Matanzas,
	M	Cárdenas.
15th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.	A	Puerto Príncipe,
	B	Ciego de Avila,
	C	Puerto Príncipe,
	D	Puerto Príncipe,
	E	Nuevitas,
	F	Ciego de Avila,
	G	Puerto Príncipe,
	H	Puerto Príncipe,
	I	Ciego de Avila,
	K	Nuevitas,
	L	Ciego de Avila,
	M	Puerto Príncipe.
2d Artillery, <i>Headquarters,</i> No. 21, 5th Street, VEDADO, CUBA.	A	Quemados,
	B	Cabaña,
	C	Battery No. 5,
	D	Battery No. 3,
	E	Cabaña,
	F	Quemados,
	G	Santa Clara Battery,
	H	Pirotecnia,
	I	Cabaña,
	K	Cabaña,
	L	Reina Battery,
	M	Battery No. 4,
	N	Fort Mc Henry, Md.
	O	Fort Mc Henry, Md.

DEPARTMENT MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS: MATANZAS, CUBA.

PERSONAL STAFF.

**1st Lieut. WILLIAM J. GLASGOW, 2nd Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp,
and A. O. O.**

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

**Major HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, J. A., U. S. V., Judge Advocate, A. A. G.,
Major JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster,
Major W. H. MILLER, Q. M., U. S. V., Disbursing Officer for Civil
Business,**

Capt. H. B. CHAMBERLIN, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Asst. to Chief Quartermaster,

Capt. M. R. PETERSON, C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary,

Major FRANK J. IVES, Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon,

Major J. H. HYSSELL, Surgeon, U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector,

Major LOUIS BALCH, Surgeon, U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector,

Capt. JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer,

Lieut. FRANK E. LYMAN JR., Vol. Signal Corps, Signal Officer,

Capt. CHARLES J. STEVENS, 2nd Cavalry, Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police,

**Capt. FREDERICK S. FOLTZ, 2nd Cavalry, Acting Inspector General,
A. A., Surgeon G. G. ROIG, Office of Chief Surgeon.**

DEPOT OFFICERS.

Capt. GEORGE S. CARTWRIGHT, 24th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., and Depot Quartermaster, Matanzas,

Capt. W. B. BARKER, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Quartermaster, Cienfuegos, Absent with leave,

Capt. FRANK B. MCCOY, R. Q. M., 2nd Infantry, Depot Quartermaster, Cienfuegos, during the absence of Capt. Barker,

Capt. M. R. PETERSON, C. S., U. S. A., Depot Commissary,

1st Lieut. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON, R. C. S., 2nd Infantry, Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Cienfuegos.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS AND OTHERS

not accounted for elsewhere.

A. A. Surgeon G. L. CABLE, Medical Supply Depot,
 A. A. Surgeon D. C. COONEY, Office of Chief Surgeon,
 A. A. Surgeon J. A. VALDEZ, Office of Chief Surgeon,
 A. A. Surgeon A. MOREJON, Sanitary Work in Municipality of Alacranes,
 2nd Lieut. CHARLES B. ROGAN, Vol. Signal Corps, Ciego de Avila.

MILITARY HOSPITAL, MATANZAS.

Major WILLIAM B. WINN, Surgeon, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge,
 A. A. Surgeon G. R. GILL, Duty at Hospital,
 A. A. Surgeon W. D. SHELBY, Duty at Hospital,
 A. A. Surgeon W. B. SUMMERALL, Duty at Hospital.

**Second U. S. Cavalry, Headquarters Santa Clara Barracks,
Santa Clara, Cuba.**

A	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.
B	Santa Clara Barracks,	Santa Clara.
C	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.
D	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.
E	Santa Clara Barracks,	Santa Clara.
F	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.
G	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.
H	Santa Clara Barracks,	Santa Clara.
I	Placetas Barracks,	Placetas.
K	Santa Clara Barracks,	Santa Clara.
L	Placetas Barracks,	Placetas.
M	Hamilton Barracks,	Matanzas.

**Second U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Rowell Barracks,
Paso Caballo, Cuba.**

A	Sancti Spiritus Barracks,	Sancti Spiritus.
B	Rowell Barracks,	Paso Caballo.
C	Rowell Barracks,	Paso Caballo.
D	Rowell Barracks,	Paso Caballo.
E	Caibarien Barracks,	Caibarién.
F	Sagua Barracks,	Sagua la Grande.
G	La Popa Barracks,	Trinidad.
H	Caibarien Barracks,	Caibarién.
I	Cienfuegos Barracks,	Cienfuegos.
K	Cienfuegos Barracks,	Cienfuegos.
L	Cienfuegos Barracks,	Cienfuegos.
M	Cienfuegos Barracks,	Cienfuegos.

**Tenth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Santa Cristina
Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.**

A	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
B	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
C	Cardenas Barracks,	Cárdenas.
D	Cardenas Barracks,	Cárdenas.
E	Cardenas Barracks,	Cárdenas.
F	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
G	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
H	Drum Barracks,	Matanzas.
I	Drum Barracks,	Matanzas.
K	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
L	Santa Cristina Barracks,	Matanzas.
M	Cardenas Barracks,	Cárdenas.

Santa Clara Barracks, Santa Clara.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Headquarters, 2d Cavalry</i>	Col. Henry E. Noyes.....	Comdg. Regiment and Post.
	Lt. Col. W. A. Rafferty.....	Comdg. Hamilton Bks.
	Major William M. Wallace.....	D. S., R. S., Patterson, N. J.
	Major A. G. Hennisee.....	D. S., R. S., Wheeling, W. V.
	Major J. H. Dorst.....	D. S.
	Capt. Fred. W. Sibley.....	Adj. and R. O.
	Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lieut. W. H. Bean.....	Commissary, O. O., E. O.
<i>Troop "B"</i>	1st Lieut. H. G. Trout.....	Squadron Adj. Comdg. Troop "H."
	1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge.....	Squadron Adj., S. D., charge sanitary improvements Santa Clara.
	1st Lieut. J. S. Winn.....	Squadron Adj., Absent with leave.
	Capt. Herbert F. Sargent.....	D. S., Lt. Col. 29th Infantry.
<i>Troop "E"</i>	1st Lieut. W. H. Paine.....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. D. C. Pearson.....	Absent with leave.
<i>Troop "H"</i>	1st Lieut. C. C. Smith.....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut. W. Kelly, Jr.....	D. S., Mil. Academy.
	Capt. F. U. Robinson.....	Comdg. Squadron.
<i>Troop "K"</i>	1st Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle.....	D. S., Q. M., U. S. V.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. C. B. Schofield.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lieut. E. M. Leary.....	D. S., Matanzas, Comdg. "D."
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	A. A. Surgeon J. M. Wheate.....	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surgeon E. F. Cabada.....	Duty at Post.

Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "A" 2d Cavalry</i>	Lt. Col. W. A. Rafferty.....	Comdg. Post.
	Capt. T. J. Lewis.....	Comdg. Squadron.
	1st Lieut. J. H. Reeves.....	Comdg. Troop "G," and A. A. Q. M.
	2d Lieut. F. H. Pope.....	Comdg. Troop.
<i>Troop "C" 2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. F. S. Foltz.....	Duty Dept. Hdqrs.
	1st Lieut. W. F. Clark.....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut. J. B. Christian....	D. S. at Santa Clara.

Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas.—Continued.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "D"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. E. J. McClelland... 1st Lt. R. Harrison. 2d Lieut. F. C. Johnson.....	D. S. D. S., R. S., St. Louis, Mo. With Troop.
<i>Troop "F"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. L. M. Brett..... 1st Lieut. F. Tompkins..... 2d Lieut. S. M. Kocher- sperger.....	D. S. Brooklyn, N. Y. Comdg. Troop. With Troop, Adjutant.
<i>Troop "G"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. F. G. Irwin..... 1st Lieut. W. J. Glasgow.. 2d Lieut.....	D. S. Manzanillo D. S., A. D. C. to Gen. Wilson. Vacancy.
<i>Troop "M"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. A. M. Fuller..... 1st Lieut. R. E. L. Michie. 2d Lieut. M. E. Hanna..... A. A. Surgeon J. H. Mac- ready.....	Comdg. Sqd. and Troop. D. S. A. A. G., U. S. V. D. S., A. D. C. to Gen. Wood. Duty at Post.

Placetás Barracks, Placetás, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "P"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. C. J. Stevens..... 1st Lieut. M. C. Smith..... 2d Lieut. Guy Cushman...	D. S., Provost Marshal. D. S., Military Academy. Comdg. Troop & Adjt.
<i>Troop "L"</i> <i>2d Cavalry</i>	Capt. John H. Gardner..... 1st Lieut. P. R. Wallace... 2d Lieut. E. P. Orton..... A. A. Surgeon C. Farmer.. A. A. Surgeon W. E. Apple	Comdg. Troop & Post. Absent with leave. Q. M., & Commissary. Duty at Post. Duty at Post.

Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballo, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Headquarters</i> <i>2d Infantry</i>	Col. J. C. Bates..... Lt. Col. A. W. Corliss..... Major A. H. Bowman..... Major C. B. Hall.....	D. S. Brig. General, U. S. V. Comdg. Regt. and Post. With Regt. D. S. West Point, N. Y.

Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballo, Cuba.—Continued.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Headquarters, 2d Infantry	Major M. P. Maus	D. S. Dept. California.
	Capt. C. H. Muir	Adj. & R. O.
	Capt. F. B. McCoy	Q. M., Acting Depot Q. M.
	1st Lieut. W. O. Johnson...	Commissary, Acting Depot C. S.
	1st Lieut. W. J. Lutz	Batt. Adj., Comdg. Co. "B"
	1st Lieut. W. A. Phillips...	Batt. Adj., Comdg. Co. "D"
Company "B"	1st Lieut. A. E. Williams...	Batt. Adj., Cienfuegos.
	Capt. F. T. Van Liew	D. S. Headquarters.
	1st Lieut. J. G. Workizer...	Comdg. Co. "C"
Company "C"	2d Lieut.	Vacancy.
	Capt. J. K. Waring	Absent with leave.
	1st Lieut. F. D. Ely	Absent with leave.
Company "D"	2d Lieut.	Vacancy.
	Capt. W. J. Turner	Absent with leave.
	1st Lieut.	Vacancy.
Company "E"	2d Lieut. F. W. Benteen...	D. S.
	Capt. E. K. Webster	D. S.
	1st Lieut. J. L. Hines	Commanding Co.
Company "K"	2d Lieut. J. E. Bell	With Co.
	Capt. H. H. Benham	Comdg. Co.
	1st Lieut. P. Brown	Charge Street Cleaning.
Company "L"	2d Lieut.	Vacancy.
	Capt. F. J. Kernan	Comdg. Co.
	1st Lieut. R. McCleave	D. S. Sagua la Grande.
Company "M"	2d Lieut.	Vacancy.
	Capt. J. S. Mallory	D. S. Phil. Islds.
	1st Lieut. P. E. Marquart...	Comdg. Co.
	2d Lieut. B. H. Watkins...	With Co.
	1st Lieut. D. Baker	Post Surgeon.
	A. A. Surg. J. A. Escobar...	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. A. H. Simonton...	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. J. J. Casanova...	Duty at Post.

Caibarién Barracks, Caibarién, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company "E"</i> <i>2d Infantry</i>	Capt. T. H. Wilson..... 1st Lieut. H. J. Price..... 2d Lieut. J. T. Watson.....	Comdg. Co. and Post. With Co. With Co.
<i>Company "H"</i> <i>2d Infantry</i>	Capt. W. R. Abercrombie.. 1st Lieut. G. C. Martin..... 2d Lieut. L. W. Oliver.....	D. S. Alaska. Comdg. Co. Adj. Q. M. and C. S.
	A. A. Surg. W. E. Hamlin.. A. A. Surg. L. S. Hughes.. A. A. Surg. D. C. Moor.....	Post Surgeon. Duty at Post. Duty at Post.

Sagua Barracks, Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company "F"</i> <i>2d Infantry</i>	Capt. W. M. Wright..... 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Upton.. 2d Lieut. R. H. Wescott....	Comdg. Co. and Post. D. S. Tunas de Zaza With Co.
<i>Attached...</i>	1st Lieut. R. McCleave.. 2d Infantry.....	Duty with Co. "F."
	A. A. Surg. E. Lyon..... A. A. Surg. M. Turner.....	Duty at Post. Duty at Post.

Sancti Spiritus Barracks, Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company "A"</i> <i>2d Infantry</i>	Capt. F. P. Fremont..... 1st Lieut. C. Nixon..... 2d Lieut. C. W. Rowells....	Comdg. Co. and Post. With Co. Adj. A. O. O., S. O. With Co. Q. M., C. S.
	A. A. Surg. W. P. Lawrence.. A. A. Surg. J. B. Hallwood.. A. A. Surg. L. Junco.....	Duty at Post. Duty at Post. Duty at Post.

La Popa Barracks, Trinidad, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company "G"</i>	Capt. A. Pickering.....	Comdg. Co. and Post
	1st Lieut. F. H. Whitman.	Absent with leave.
<i>2d Infantry</i>	2d Lieut. A. J. Harris.....	Adj. C. S. and Q. M.
	A. A. Surg. H. M. James...	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. F. de Ybarra...	Duty at Post.

Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Headquarters, 10th Infantry</i>	Col. Ezra P. Ewers	Absent with leave.
	Lt. Col. S. H. Lincoln.....	Comdg. Regt. and Post.
	Major W. T. Duggan.....	With Regt.
	Major R. W. Hoyt.....	D. S. Porto Rico.
	Major G. Le R. Brown.....	D. S.
	.....	Adjutant.
	1st Lieut. R. F. Walton....	Commissary.
	1st Lieut. S. Burkhardt Jr.	Batt. Adj. Actg. Q. M.
<i>Company "A"</i>	1st Lieut. W. E. Welsh.....	Batt. Adj. D. S. Cárdenas.
	1st Lieut. G. C. Saffarans..	Batt. Adj. Comdg. Co. "B."
<i>Company "B"</i>	Capt. J. H. Schollenberger	Comdg. Co. and 2d Bat.
	1st Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	2d Lieut. C. de G. Catlin...	With Co.
<i>Company "F"</i>	Capt. E. H. Plummer.....	D. S., Lt. Col. 35th Inf.
	1st Lieut. R. R. Stogsdall..	With Co. Sick.
	2d Lieut. G. D. Jarrett	With Co.
<i>Company "G"</i>	Capt. C. J. T. Clarke.....	Absent with leave.
	1st Lieut. W. A. Raibourn	Comdg. Co.
	2d Lieut. J. S. Young, Jr....	With Co.
<i>Company "K"</i>	Capt. R. G. VanVliet.....	Comdg. Co.
	1st Lieut. A. P. Barry.....	With Co.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Company "L"</i>	Capt.....	Vacancy.
	1st Lieut. J. F. Stephens....	D.S., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
	2d Lieut. J. R. Lee.....	Duty with Co. "I."
<i>Unassigned</i>	Capt. E. A. Helmick.....	Comdg. Co. and Actg. Adj.
	1st Lieut. O. J. Charles	Comdg. Co. "K."
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Unassigned</i>	Capt. C. R. Edwards.....	D.S., A. D. C. to Gen. Lawton
	Capt. J. T. Dean.....	D. S., A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke
	1st Lieut. M. E. Saville.....	D.S., Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark.

Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.—Continued.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
	1st Lieut. J. H. Stone, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.....	D. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
	1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.....	Post Surgeon.

Cárdenas Barracks, Cárdenas, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS	REMARKS.
<i>Company</i> "C"	Capt. H. E. Wilkins.....	D. S., Camp Meade, Pa.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	2d Lieut. R. H. Peck.....	Comdg. Co. "E."
<i>Company</i> "D"	Capt. William Paulding....	Absent sick.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut. M. B. Stokes.....	D. S., Collector Customs.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Company</i> "E"	Capt. E. A. Root.....	Absent sick.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut. T. O. Murphy ...	D. S., R. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Company</i> "M"	Capt. Henry Kirby.....	Comdg. Bat. and Post.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut. G. S. Turner.....	Comdg. Co. "D."
	2d Lieut. E. H. Cooke.....	Comdg. Co.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lieut. W. E. Welsh.....	Comdg. Co. "C."
	A. A. Surg. T. F. Goulding	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. W. H. Forsythe	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. Luis Ros.....	Duty at Post.

Drum Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company</i> "H"	Capt. James Baylies.....	Absent sick.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut. G. J. Holden.....	Comdg. Co.
	2d Lieut. H. Watterson, Jr.	D. S., Governor's Island.
<i>Company</i> "I"	Capt. B. M. Pursell.....	Comdg. Co. and 3d Bat.
<i>10th Inf.</i>	1st Lieut. D. Settle.....	and Post.
	2d Lieut.....	R. S., Raleigh, N. C.
		Vacancy.

**DEPARTMENT PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND
PINAR DEL RIO.**

BRIGADIER GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS: QUEMADOS, CUBA.

PERSONAL STAFF:

2d Lieut. FITZHUGH LEE, JR., 1st Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF:

**Major R. E. L. MICHIE, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General,
Major JAMES L. WILSON, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster,
Major OLIVER E. WOOD, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary,
Major JEFFERSON R. KEAN, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon,
Major FRANK H. EDMUNDS, 1st Infantry, Acting Inspector General,
1st Lieut. H. F. JACKSON, 2d Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Engineer
Officer, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Acting Judge Ad-
vocate.**

Capt. E. B. IVES, Vol. Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS,

Not accounted for elsewhere.

**Capt. CHARLES B. HEPBURN, Vol. Signal Corps,
A. A. Surgeon P. CONOVER FIELD, Attending Surgeon Dept. Hdqrs.,
A. A. Surgeon S. M. GONZALEZ, Sanitary Inspector, Pinar del Rio,**

STATION OF TROOPS.

REGIMENT.	Troop, Battery or Company.	STATION.
7th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> QUEMADOS, CUBA.	A	Quemados,
	B	Quemados,
	C	Pinar del Río,
	D	Quemados,
	E	Pinar del Río,
	F	Quemados,
	G	Pinar del Río,
	H	Quemados,
	I	Pinar del Río,
	K	Quemados,
	L	Quemados,
	M	Quemados.
2d Artillery.	A	Quemados,
	F	Quemados.
1st Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> PINAR DEL RIO, CUBA.	A	Pinar del Río,
	B	Pinar del Río,
	C	Pinar del Río,
	D	Pinar del Río,
	E	Guanajay,
	F	Pinar del Río,
	G	Pinar del Río,
	H	Guanajay,
	I	Guanajay,
	K	Pinar del Río,
	L	Guanajay,
	M	Pinar del Río.
8th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> QUEMADOS, CUBA.	A	Quemados.
	B	
	C	
	D	
	E	
	F	
	G	
	H	
	I	
	K	
	L	
	M	

Columbia Barracks, Quemados, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Headquarters, 7th Cav.</i>	Col. T. A. Baldwin	Comdg. Regt.
	Lieut. Col. J. N. Wheelan ..	With Regt.
	Major E. S. Godfrey.....	D. S., Guanajay.
	Major W. S. Edgerly.....	D. S., Hot Springs. Ark.
	Major E. A. Godwin.....	D. S.
	Capt. H. G. Sickel.....	Adjutant.
	Capt. L. S. McCormick.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins	Commissary.
	1st Lieut. H. S. Whipple ...	Sqd. Adjt.
<i>Troop "A"</i>	1st Lieut. W. S. Hart.....	Sqd. Adjt., Comdg. Troop "L."
	1st Lieut. C. H. Conrad....	Sqd. Adjt., D. S., Guanajay.
	Capt. W. A. Mercer	D. S., Leech Lake, Minn.
<i>Troop "B"</i>	1st Lieut. C. E. Hawkins..	En route to join.
	2d Lieut. J. D. Long.....	Comdg. Troop.
	Capt. C. A. Varnum.....	Absent sick.
<i>Troop "D"</i>	1st Lieut. W. T. Littlebrant	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut. R. B. Harper.....	With Troop.
	Capt. H. J. Slocum.....	Comdg. Troop.
<i>Troop "F"</i>	1st Lieut. G. W. Cole	Absent with leave.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. J. F. Bell.....	D. S., Phillipine Islands.
<i>Troop "H"</i>	1st Lieut. F. M. Caldwell..	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut. R. B. Powers.....	Acting Provost Marshal.
	Capt. E. P. Brewer	Comdg. Troop.
<i>Troop "K"</i>	1st Lieut. W. A. Holbrook	D. S., A. O. M., U. S. V.
	2d Lieut. G. E. Mitchell....	D. S., Military Academy.
	Capt. L. R. Hare.....	D. S., Col. 33d Inf., U. S. V.
<i>Troop "L"</i>	1st Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr.	D. S., Div. Hdqrs.
	2d Lieut. E. H. Humphrey	Comdg. Troop.
	Capt. H. L. Scott	D. S., A. A. G., U. S. V.
<i>Troop "M"</i>	1st Lieut. S. Rice	D. S., Dept. Havana.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. J. C. Gresham.....	D. S., Providence, R. I.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lieut. E. Anderson.....	D. S., West Point, N. Y.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Hdqrs., Lt. f</i>	1st Lieut. F. H. Beach.....	Comdg. Troop "M."
<i>Art. Bat. {</i>	Major G. S. Grimes, 2d Art.	Comdg. Battalion.
	2d Lieut. C. F. Armistead.	Adjutant.
<i>Bat. "A," f</i>	Capt. E. St. J. Greble	Comdg. Battery.
<i>2d Art. {</i>	1st Lieut. G. Blakely.....	D. S., West Point. N. Y.

Columbia Barracks, Quemados, Cuba.—Continué.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Batty. "A"</i> <i>2d Art.</i>	1st Lieut. D. E. Aultman... 2d Lieut. C. F. Armistead.	Duty at Dept. Hdqrs. With Battery.
<i>Batty. "F"</i> <i>2d Art.</i>	Capt. C. C. Parkhurst..... 1st Lieut. E. J. Timberlake Jr..... 2d Lieut. F. Conner.....	Absent sick. Comdg. Battery. Sick in Hospital at Havana.
<i>Headquarters,</i> <i>8th</i> <i>Infantry</i>	Col. G. M. Randall..... Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis..... Major J. F. Stretch..... Major P. H. Ray..... Major P. Reade..... Capt. F. H. Sargent..... Capt. J. Stafford..... 1st Lieut. M. B. Stewart... 1st Lieut. J. K. Miller..... 1st Lieut. G. W. Kirkman... 1st Lieut. J. R. Lindsay....	Commanding Regiment and Post. Absent with leave. With Regt. D. S., Alaska. D. S., Inspector Gen., U. S. V. Adjutant A. O. O. and R. O. Quartermaster. Commissary. Battalion Adjt. Bat. Adjt. Comdg. Co. "E." Battalion Adjt., Absent with leave since June 23.
<i>Company</i> <i>"A"</i>	Capt. R. H. Wilson..... 1st Lieut. H. A. Eaton..... 2d Lieut. E. W. Perkins....	Comdg. Co. and 2d Bat. Comdg. Co. "F." With Co.
<i>Company</i> <i>"B"</i>	Capt. C. W. Kennedy..... 1st Lieut. F. L. Knudsen... 2d Lieut. H. S. Wagner....	Comdg. Co. and 3d Bat. D. S., Columbus Bks., O. Comdg. Co. "M."
<i>Company</i> <i>"C"</i>	Capt. F. Perkins..... 1st Lieut..... 2d Lieut. F. W. Healy.....	D. S., Springfield, Mass. Vacancy. With Co.
<i>Company</i> <i>"D"</i>	Capt. C. Gerhart..... 1st Lieut. J. R. Seyburn.... 2d Lieut.....	Comdg. Co. Absent sick. Vacancy.
<i>Company</i> <i>"E"</i>	Capt. R. F. Ames..... 1st Lieut. E. T. Collins..... 2d Lieut.....	D. S., Toledo, O. D. S., Williamsport, Pa. Vacancy.
<i>Company</i> <i>"F"</i>	Capt. W. L. Pitcher..... 1st Lieut. R. C. Landon.... 2d Lieut.....	Provost Marshal, Havana. D. S., Brooklyn, N. Y. Vacancy.
<i>Company</i> <i>"G"</i>	Capt. C. P. Terrett..... 1st Lieut. J. F. Janda..... 2d Lieut. J. F. James.....	D. S., New Orleans, La. D. S. Comdg. Co.

Pinar del Río Barracks, Pinar del Río.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Headquarters, 1st Infantry	Col. A. A. Harbach.....	D. S., Phil. Islands.
	Lt. Col. Charles A. Dempsey.....	Comdg. Regt. and Post.
	Major J. J. O'Connell.....	D. S., R. O., Louisville, Ky.
	Major Frank H. Edmunds.....	D. S.
	Major Frederick A. Smith.....	D. S. Div. Headquarters.
	Capt. A. P. Buffington.....	Adjutant. Post Adjutant.
	Capt. Chas. B. Vogdes.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr.....	Commissary and O. O.
	1st Lieut. Jas. N. Pickering.....	Adjutant 1st Battalion, D. S. at Guanajay.
Company "A"	1st Lieut. Harry A. Tebbetts.....	Adjutant 2d Battalion.
	1st Lieut. Campbell King.....	Adjutant 3d Battalion.
	Capt. Chas. E. Tayman.....	On sick leave.
Company "B."	1st Lieut. H. McL. Powell.....	Disbursing Off., for District.
	2d Lieut. Harry E. Knight.....	Commanding Company.
	Capt. Wm. M. Swaine.....	Commanding Company.
Company "C."	1st Lieut. E. E. Downes.....	Comdg. Co. "C."
	2d Lieut. Wm. M. Parker.....	With Co.
	Capt. Robt. N. Getty.....	Absent with leave.
Company "D."	1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes.....	Absent sick.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. Jas. S. Pettit.....	Absent with leave.
Company "E."	1st Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte.....	D. S., Gibara.
	2d Lieut. W. G. Penfield.....	Commanding Co. and Eng. Officer.
	Capt. Chas. G. Starr.....	D. S., Philippine Islands.
Company "F."	1st Lieut. Wm. B. Folwell.....	Comdg. Co.
	2d Lieut. Chas. W. McClure.....	With Co.
	Capt. Nat P. Phister.....	D. S.
Company "G."	1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin.....	D. S., R. O., Phila., Pa.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	Capt. Richard C. Croxton.....	Commanding Company.
Company "K."	1st Lieut. Wm. Newman.....	S. D., Comdg. Co. "G."
	2d Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend.....	With Co.
	Capt. Elias Chandler.....	D. S., Sagua la Grande.
Company "M."	1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox.....	D. S., Disbgs. Officer, Guanajay.
	2d Lieut. Wm. K. McCue.....	Comdg. Company.

Pinar del Río Barracks, Pinar del Río.—Continued.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Attached:</i>	{ 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes.....	Commanding Co. "C."
<i>Unassigned:</i>	{ 2d Lieut. Jas. D. Reams..... 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder.	D. S., under orders to join. D. S., Ft. Thomas, Ky.
<i>Cavalry Squadron</i>	{ Major Edward S. Godfrey 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad	Comdg. Cav. Squadron. Squadron Adjutant.
<i>Troop "C"</i>	{ Capt. Wm. J. Nicholson..... 1st Lt. Solomon P. Vestal. 2d Lieut. Jas. C. Rhea.....	D. S., San Carlos, A. T. Absent on sick leave. Commanding Troop.
<i>Troop "E"</i>	{ Capt. Ezra B. Fuller..... 1st Lieut. C. J. Symmonds. 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Day.....	Commanding Troop. D. S., A. Q. M., U. S. V. With Troop.
<i>Troop "G"</i>	{ Capt. T. B. Dugan..... 1st Lieut. Nathan K. Averill 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy	Absent with leave. Absent sick. Q. M., and C. S. Comdg., Troop.
<i>Troop "I"</i>	{ Capt. John C. Waterman.. 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach 2d Lieut. Thos. F. Howard	Commanding Troop. D. S., Comdg. Troop "M." Absent sick.
	Major William F. de Niedmann	Surgeon, U. S. V., Post Surgeon.
	A. A. Surg. J. P. Presnell...	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. William Alden.	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. F. M. Jackson,	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. Clarence H. Long	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. P. Lundy.....	Duty at Post.

Guanajay Barracks, Guanajay.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
	Capt. Frank de L. Carrington.....	Commanding Post.
	1st Lieut. Jas. N. Pickering	Adj. 1st Battalion.
Company "E"	{ Capt. Everett E. Benjamin	Commanding Company.
	{ 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton.....	Commanding Co. "I."
	{ 2d Lieut. William L. Reed.	With Company.
Company "H."	{ Capt. Geo. Bell, Jr.....	D. S., Detroit, Mich.
	{ 1st Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan.....	Commanding Company.
	{ 2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
Company "I."	{ Capt. Frank de L. Carrington.....	Comdg. Post.
	{ 1st Lieut. George L. Byroade.....	D. S., Cleveland, O.
	{ 2d Lieut. J. W. Beacham, Jr.	With Company.
Company "L."	{ Capt. Harold L. Jackson..	D. S., Phila., Pa.
	{ 1st Lieut. D. G. Berry.....	Comdg. Company.
	{ 2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
Attached:	1st Lieut. F. A. Wilcox.....	Disbursing Officer for District.
	Capt. William W. Quinton	Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS, HAVANA, CUBA.

PERSONAL STAFF.

1st Lieut. BERT H. MERCHANT, 8th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Major HUGH L. SCOTT, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adjutant General,
1st Lieut. SEDGEWICK RICE, 7th Cavalry, Acting Asst. Adjt. General,
Lieut. Col. PHILIP READE, Inspector General, U. S. V., Inspector
General,

Capt. PHILIP MOTHERSILL, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary,
Capt. JOHN T. FRENCH, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster,
Major JOHN G. DAVIS, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer,
Major WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surgeon,
Major WILLIAM M. BLACK, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engineer Officer,
Major GEORGE P. SURIEN, Vol. Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer,
1st Lieut. L. B. SIMONDS, 8th Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS,

not reported elsewhere.

Major ORLANDO DUCKER, Surg., U. S. V., Comdg. "Las Animas" Hos-
pital,

Capt. GUY C. M. GODFREY, A. S., U. S. A., Office of Chief Surgeon of
Dept.,

A. A. Surg. C. L. FURBUSH, In charge of Municipal Hospitals,
A. A. Surg. S. NORMAN, "Las Animas" Hospital,
A. A. Surg. G. R. PLUMMER, "Las Animas" Hospital,
A. A. Surg. A. AGRAMONTE, "Las Animas" Hospital,
A. A. Surg. J. D. DUEÑAS, "Las Animas" Hospital,
A. A. Surg. W. N. BISPHAM, charge of disinfecting Detachment,
A. A. Surg. H. L. TAYLOR.

STATION OF TROOPS.

REGIMENT.	Troop, Battery or Company.	STATION.
2d Artillery, <i>Headquarters,</i> NO. 21, 5TH STREET, VEDADO, CUBA.	A	Quemados,
	B	Cabaña,
	C	Battery No. 5,
	D	Battery No. 3,
	E	Cabaña,
	F	Quemados,
	G	Santa Clara Battery,
	H	Pirotecnia Militar,
	I	Cabaña,
	K	Cabaña,
	L	Reina Battery,
	M	Battery No. 4,
	N	Ft. McHenry, Md.,
	O	Ft. McHenry, Md.

22, 5th Street, Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Headquarters, 2d Artillery	Col. A. C. M. Pennington..	D. S.
	Lt. Col. W. L. Haskin.....	Comdg. Regt. and Post.
	Major E. Field.....	D. S.
	Major John C. Scantling....	Comdg. Cabaña.
	Major Geo. S. Grimes.....	Comdg. Lt. Artillery Bat- talion.
	Capt. Louis Caziarc.....	Adj. and R. O.
	Capt. Geo. F. Barney.....	Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and Commissary.
	1st Lieut. L. Williamson...	Post Surgeon.

Cabaña, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
	Major John C. Scantling...	Comdg. Post.
Battery "B"	Capt. John W. Ruckman...	Comdg. Battery.
	1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr.	D. S., Trinidad.
	2d Lieut. S. D. Embick.....	With Battery.
Battery "E."	Capt. Robert M. Rogers...	D. S., R. S. at Portland, Me.
	1st Lieut. A. W. Chase.....	Comdg. Battery.
	2d Lieut. L. C. Brown	With Battery, A. C. S., and A. A. Q. M.
Battery "I"	Capt. E. H. Catlin.....	Comdg. Battery, and Sum- mary Court.
	1st Lieut. R. P. Davis.....	D. S., West Point.
	2d Lieut. E. Carpenter.....	With Battery, Adj., Post Treasurer and R. O.
Battery "K"	Capt. E. S. Curtis.....	Comdg. Battery.
	1st Lieut. O. W. Farr.....	With Battery.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
	A. A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter..	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surg. M. W. Shockley	Duty at Post.

Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Battery "G"	Capt. Lotus Niles.....	Comdg. Battery and Post.
	1st Lieut. C. F. Parker.....	D. S.
	2d Lieut. M. J. McDonough	Absent sick.
	A. A. Surg. W. L. McLaugh- lin.....	Post Surgeon.

Reina Battery, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Battery "L"</i>	{ Capt. James E. Eastman.. 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds.... 2d Lt. Malcolm Young.....	Absent sick since Mch. 4, '99 Comdg. Battery and Post. With Battery, Q. M., C. S., Adj., R. O., O. O.
	A. A. Surg. R. Gaston.....	Post Surgeon.

Battery No. 3, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Battery "D"</i>	{ Capt. Edward E. Gayle.... 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm..... 2d Lieut. C. C. Carter.....	Comdg. Battery and Post. D. S., Baracoa. With Battery.

Battery No. 4, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Battery "M"</i>	{ Capt. E. T. C. Richmond.. 1st Lieut. Harry F. Jackson 2d Lt. Herman W. Schull..	D. S., Col. 41st Inf. U. S. V. D. S., Quemados. Comdg. Battery and Post S. O., R. O. for Batteries "C," "D," and "M."

Battery No. 5, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Battery "C"</i>	{ Capt. Alexander D. Schenck 1st Lt. John D. Miley..... 2d Lt. W. W. Hamilton.....	Absent with leave, (1 mo.) A. D. C. to Gen. Lawton. Comdg. Battery and Post.
	A. A. Surg. F. M. Ferrer...	Post Surgeon. Absent with leave.

Pirotecnia Militar, Havana, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Battery "H"</i>	{ Capt. Medorem Crawford 1st Lt. Joseph L. Knowlton 2d Lt. E. B. Martindale, Jr.	Comdg. Battery and Post. D. S., West Point, N. Y. Adj., Q. M., C. S., S. O., R. O.
	A. A. Surg. E. B. Barnet...	Duty at Post.

**DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO
PRINCIPE.**

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, U. S. Vols.,

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS; CRISTO, CUBA.

PERSONAL STAFF.

1st Lieut. EDWARD C. BROOKS, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp,
2d Lieut. MATTHEW E. HANNA, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp and
A. O. O.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major GEORGE ANDREWS, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., Adjutant General,
Major RUSSELL B. HARRISON, Inspector General, U. S. V., Inspector General,
Major GEORGE M. DUNN, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., Judge Advocate,
Captain JOHN T. KNIGHT, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Absent with leave, 3 mos.,
Captain WILLIAM H. BECK, 10th Cavalry, Acting Chief Commissary,
Major VALERY HAVARD, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon,
Major LAWRENCE C. CARR, Surgeon, U. S. V., Medical Inspector of Department,
A. A. Surgeon JOHN H. FEUSS, U. S. A., Assistant to Chief Surgeon,
Major ROBERT S. SMITH, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster,
1st Lieut. ROBERT L. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer,
1st Lieut. CARL F. HARTMAN, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Signal Officer, D. S. at Puerto Principe.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Major JUNIUS G. SANDERS, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V.,
Major FRED J. COMBE, Surgeon, U. S. V., Medical Supply Depot,
Captain CHARLES M. AUGUR, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M., In charge Ice Plant, Acting Chief Quartermaster,

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

Captain JACQUES DE L. LAFITTE, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Q. M., Gibara,
 Captain SAMUEL V. HAM, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Q. M., Nuevitas,
 Captain FREDERIC H. POMROY, C. S., U. S. V., Depot Commissary,
 Captain THOMAS F. RYAN, C. S., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Comsy., Manzanillo,
 1st Lieut. JOHN J. RYAN, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Duty Hdqrs. Dept. of Santiago,
 2d Lieut. VICTOR SHEPHERD, U. S. V., Signal Corps, Disbursing Officer Signal Corps,
 1st Lieut. IRA SHIMER, A. S., U. S. A., C. O., C. S., and Q. M., General Hospital,
 1st Lieut. JAMES R. CHURCH, A. S., U. S. A., In charge Officers' Hospital and Disbursing Officer, Civil Department,
 2d Lieut. C. B. ROGAN, Vol. Signal Corps, Ciego de Avila,
 2d Lieut. C. S. WALLACE, Vol. Signal Corps, Puerto Príncipe,
 1st Lieut. E. P. WOLFE, A. S., U. S. A., Sick at Puerto Príncipe,
 Capt. M. J. HENRY, C. S., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Nuevitas,
 Major S. T. ARMSTRONG, Surg., U. S. V., Puerto Príncipe,
 Capt. C. J. SYMMONDS, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Puerto Príncipe,
 Capt. W. S. SCOTT, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Charge Ocean Transportation, Santiago.

OTHER OFFICERS ON DUTY IN DEPARTMENT.

Captain EUGENE A. ELLIS, 8th Cavalry, Collector of Customs, Guantánamo,
 Captain THOMAS F. DAVIS, 15th Infy., Collector of Customs, Santiago,
 Captain FRANCIS G. IRWIN, Jr., 2d Cav., Collector of Customs, Manzanillo,
 1st Lieut. HERMAN C. SCHUMM, 2d Artillery, Collector of Customs, Baracoa.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

A. A. Surgeon J. Carling,	A. A. Surgeon W. H. Block,
A. A. Surgeon G. A. McHenry,	A. A. Surgeon J. E. Núñez,
A. A. Surgeon F. F. Mendoza,	A. A. Surgeon J. M. Peña,
A. A. Surgeon L. A. Moloney,	A. A. Surgeon B. Smith,
A. A. Surgeon E. F. Núñez,	A. A. Surgeon T. Leary,
A. A. Surgeon G. B. Lawrason,	A. A. Surgeon R. Wilson.

STATION OF TROOPS.

REGIMENT.	Troop or Company.	STATION.
8th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.	A	Puerto Principe.
	B	
	C	
	D	
	E	
	F	
	G	
	H	
	I	
	K	
	L	
	M	
10th Cavalry, <i>Headquarters,</i> MANZANILLO, CUBA.	A	Manzanillo,
	B	Gibara,
	C	Manzanillo,
	D	Mayarí,
	E	Holguín,
	F	Banes,
	G	Manzanillo,
	H	Manzanillo,
	I	Holguín,
	K	Puerto Padre,
	L	Bayamo,
	M	Jiguani.
5th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> SANTIAGO, CUBA.	A	Santiago,
	B	Palma Soriano,
	C	Santiago,
	D	El Caney,
	E	San Luis,
	F	Morro Castle,
	G	Santiago,
	H	Guantánamo,
	I	Guantánamo,
	K	San Luis,
	L	Baracoa,
	M	Santiago.
15th Infantry, <i>Headquarters,</i> PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.	A	Puerto Principe,
	B	Ciego de Avila,
	C	Puerto Principe,
	D	Puerto Principe,
	E	Nuevitas,
	F	Ciego de Avila,
	G	Puerto Principe,
	H	Puerto Principe,
	I	Ciego de Avila,
	K	Nuevitas,
	L	Ciego de Avila,
	M	Puerto Principe.

Santiago Barracks, Santiago.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Headquarters, 5th U. S. Infantry.	Col. Richard Comba.....	Comdg. Regt.
	Lt. Col. M. Hooton.....	Comdg. Dist. Guantánamo.
	Major F. D. Baldwin.....	D. S.
	Major J. C. Chance	D. S.
	Major F. T. Forbes.....	Comdg. Dist. of Mayarí.
	Capt.....	Adjutant.
	Capt.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lt. J. E. Normoyle.....	Commissary.
	1st Lt. C. C. Clark.....	Batt. Adjt. San Luis.
	1st Lt. E. Sigerfoos.....	Batt. Adjt. Actg. Regt. Adjt.
	.....	Batt. Adjt.
Co. A, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).	Capt. E. C. Carnahan.....	D. S.
	1st Lt. A. Mitchell.....	Comdg. Company.
	2d Lt. T. J. Fealey.....	With Company.
Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry	Capt. W. F. Martín.....	Comdg. Company.
	1st Lt. R. E. Ingram.....	D. S. Guantánamo.
	2d Lt.....	Vacancy.
Co. G, 5th U. S. Infantry	Captain S. M. Hackney.....	Comdg. Company.
	1st Lt. M. Crowley.....	D. S.
	2d Lt. H. E. Yates.....	Comdg. Co. "M."
Co. M, 5th U. S. Infantry	Capt. L. P. Davison.....	D. S.
	1st Lt. J. F. Madden.....	D. S.
	2d Lt.....	Vacancy.
Unassigned:	Capt. S. A. Smoke.....	D. S.
	A. A. Surgeon R. C. Macy.	Socorro.
	A. A. Surgeon E. F. Geddings	Songo.

Companies "A" and "G" 5th Infy. at present at Socorro.

" " "C," " " "M" 5th Infy. " " " Songo.

Morro Castle, Santiago.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Co. F, 5th U. S. Infantry.	Capt. G. P. Borden.....	Comdg. Post and Co.
	1st Lt. G. N. Bomford.....	Absent sick.
	2d Lt. G. R. Armstrong.....	Duty at Post.
	A. A. Surgeon James Mc Kay.....	Surgeon.

District of Manzanillo.

Colonel S. M. Whitside, 10th Cavalry, Commanding.

Manzanillo.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Headquarters, 10th Cavalry</i>	Col. Samuel M. Whitside..	Comdg. Regt. and Post.
	Lt. Col. Francis Moore.....	Comdg. Dist. Holguin.
	Major R. H. Pratt.....	D. S.
	Major John B. Kerr	D. S.
	Major C. A. Stedman.....	D. S.
	Captain P. E. Tripp.....	Adjutant, D. S.
	Captain S. D. Freeman.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lt. James G. Harbord..	Commissary.
	1st Lt. S. D. Rockenbach...	Sqd. Adjt., Acting Adjt.
	1st Lt. W. C. Short.....	Sqd. Adjt., D. S., Bayamo.
	1st Lt. R. G. Paxton.....	Sqd. Adjt., D. S., Holguin.
	Chaplain William T. Anderson.....	Duty with Regt.
<i>Troop "A"</i>	Capt. W. H. Beck.....	Duty at Dept. Hdqrs.
	1st Lt. R. L. Livermore.....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lt. Frank R. McCoy....	With Troop.
<i>Troop "C"</i>	Capt. Charles H. Grierson	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lt. Edward D. Anderson.....	D. S.
	2d Lt. L. B. Kromer.....	With Troop.
<i>Troop "G"</i>	Capt. Guy Carleton.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lt. John J. Rushing.....	D. S.
	2d Lt. Thomas A. Roberts	With Troop.
<i>Troop "H"</i>	Capt. Levi P. Hunt.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lieut. G. F. Hamilton	D. S.
	2d Lt. W. W. Whitside.....	With Troop.
	Major H. D. Thomason.....	Surgeon.
	A. A. Surgeon Luke B. Peck	Duty at Post.

Jiguani.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "M"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. C. P. Johnson.....	Comdg. Post and Troop.
	1st Lt. William H. Hay.....	D. S.
	2d Lt. C. C. Farmer.....	Comdg. Detachment Cauto.
	A. A. Surgeon R. E. Austin,	Post Surgeon.

Bayamo.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "L"</i> { <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. G. H. McDonald..... 1st Lt. George Vidmer..... 2d Lt. C. A. Romeyn.....	Comdg. Troop. D. S. With Troop.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lt. W. C. Short..... A. A. Surgeon E. F. Horr...	With Troop, "L." Post Surgeon

District of Guantánamo.

Lieut Col. Mott Hooton, 5th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Guantánamo.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Co. H, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i> {	Capt. H. K. Bailey..... 1st Lt. H. A. Smith..... 2d Lt. L. D. Cabell.....	D. S. Comdg. Post and Company. With Company
<i>Co. I, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i> {	Capt. W. P. Burnham..... 1st Lt. G. F. Baltzell..... 2d Lieut J. W. Wright.....	D. S. Comdg. Co., Qr. Mr. With Company.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lt. R. E. Ingram..... A. A. Surgeon J. M. Espin.	Duty at Post. Post Surgeon.

Baracoa.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Co. L, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i> {	Capt. W. H. Chatfield..... 1st Lt. Samuel V. Ham..... 2d Lieut. J. K. Partello..... A. A. Surgeon M. Vaughan	Comdg. Co. and Post. D. S. D. S. Post Surgeon.

District of Holguin.

Lt. Col. Francis Moore, 10th Cavalry, Commanding.

Holguin.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "E"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. C. G. Ayres..... 1st Lt. J. R. Lindsey..... 2d Lt.....	Comdg. Post and Troop. D. S., U. S. M. A. Vacancy.
<i>Troop "F"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. Samuel L. Woodward 1st Lt. Robert J. Fleming.. 2d Lt. A. M. Miller.....	Absent on Leave. Comdg. Troop. With Troop.
	A. A. Surgeon F. A. Conn.. A. A. Surgeon Felipe Vera- nes	Post Surgeon. Duty in District.

Gibara.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "B"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. J. W. Watson..... 1st Lt. J. B. Hughes..... 2d Lt. H. C. Willard.....	Comdg. Post and Troop. With Troop. D. S.
	A. A. Surg. J. H. Alexander	Post Surgeon.

Banes.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "F"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. T. W. Jones..... 1st Lt. M. H. Barnum..... 2d Lt. H. C. Whitehead....	D. S. D. S. Comdg. Post and Troop.

Puerto Padre.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "K"</i> <i>10th Cavalry.</i>	Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr... 1st Lt. H. La T. Cava- naugh	Comdg. Post and Troop. Duty with Troop. Vacancy.
	A. A. Surgeon F. R. Maura	Post Surgeon.

Mayari.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "D"</i>	Capt. J. Bigelow, Jr.	Absent with leave.
<i>10th Cavalry.</i>	1st Lt. L. Hardeman.	Comdg. Post and Troop.
	2d Lt. A. E. Kennington...	With Troop.
	A. A. Surgeon Dudley Welch	Post Surgeon.

District of Mayari.

Major F. T. Forbes, 5th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

San Luis.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Co. E, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i>	Capt. W. H. Bowen.	D. S.
	1st Lt. M. S. Jarvis.	Comdg. Company.
	2d Lieut.	Vacancy.
<i>Co. K, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i>	Capt. J. M. T. Partello.	Comdg. Post and Company.
	1st Lt. R. L. Hamilton.	Engr. Offr. Dept. Hdqrs.
	2d Lt. J. L. Graham.	With Company.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lt. C. C. Clark.	Batt. Adjt., Adjt. of Dist.
	A. A. Surgeon I. P. Agostini	Post Surgeon.

Palma Soriano.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Co. B, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i>	Capt. S. W. Miller.	D. S.
	1st Lt. E. L. Butts.	Comdg. Company.
	2d Lt. P. H. McCook.	Absent sick.
	A. A. Surgeon L. A. Moloney.	Post Surgeon.

El Caney.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Co. D, 5th U. S. Inf. (mounted).</i>	Capt. H. Liggett.	D. S., Major 31st V. Infantry
	1st Lt. E. J. Williams.	Comdg. Company.
	2d Lt. H. C. Price.	D. S. El Cobre.

Puerto Príncipe, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
Headquarters. <i>8th Cavalry.</i>	Col. Adna R. Chaffee.....	D. S. Brigadier General U. S. V.
	Lt. Col. Wirt Davis.....	Comdg. Regt. & Post.
	Major C. A. P. Hatfield....	Absent sick.
	Major H. W. Sprole.....	With Regiment.
	Major W. Stanton.....	With Regiment.
	Capt. W. F. Flynn.....	Quartermaster.
	1st Lieut. G. E. Stockle....	Commissary.
	1st Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson Jr.....	Squad. Adjt., Acting Adjt.
	1st Lt. C. W. Farber.....	Squad. Adjt., Comdg. Troop "D."
	1st Lt. C. B. Sweeny.....	Squad. Adjt.
<i>Troop "A"</i>	Capt. W. A. Shunk.....	D. S. Major 34th Inf.
	1st Lieut. J. M. Morgan....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>Troop "B"</i>	Capt. J. T. Dickman.....	D. S. Major 26th Inf.
	1st Lieut. Henry B. Dixon.	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut. H. A. Roberts....	With Troop.
<i>Troop "C"</i>	Capt. F. Sayre.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lieut. H. B. Crosby....	Absent sick.
	2d Lieut. Geo. Williams....	Comdg. Troop "L."
<i>Troop "D"</i>	Capt.....	Vacancy.
	1st Lieut. E. W. Evans.....	D. S. Baltimore.
	2d Lieut. A. G. Lott.....	Absent sick.
<i>Troop "E"</i>	Capt. H. F. Kendall.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lieut. J. E. Herron....	D. S.
	2d Lieut. Guy S. Norvell...	With Troop.
<i>Troop "F"</i>	Capt. J. A. Gaston.....	Comdg. Troop.
	1st Lieut. G. McK. Williamson.....	D. S. St. Juan, Porto Rico.
	2d Lieut. G. T. Summerlin.	D. S., A. D. C. to Gen. Schwan
<i>Troop "G"</i>	Capt. E. A. Ellis.....	D. S. Guantánamo.
	1st Lieut. M. O. Bigelow...	Absent sick.
	2d Lieut. R. S. Wells.....	Comdg. Troop.
<i>Troop "H"</i>	Capt. S. W. Fountain.....	Comdg. 2d Squadron.
	1st Lieut. W. C. Babcock...	D. S. Alaska.
	2d Lieut. S. F. Dallam.....	Comdg. Troop.
<i>Troop "I"</i>	Capt. R. J. Duff.....	Absent sick.
	1st Lieut. A. E. Saxton....	Comdg. Troop.
	2d Lieut.....	Vacancy.

Puerto Principe, Continued.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Troop "K"</i>	Capt. C. M. O'Connor..... 1st Lieut. C. C. Walcutt.... 2d Lieut. Paul T. Hayne...	Comdg. Troop. D. S. With Troop.
<i>Troop "L"</i>	Capt. A. G. Hammond..... 1st Lt. G. W. Kirkpatrick 2d Lieut.....	Comdg. Troop. Absent sick. Vacancy.
<i>Troop "M"</i>	Capt. J. B. Hickey..... 1st Lieut. William G. Sills 2d Lieut. E. L. King.....	D. S., Div. Hdqrs. Comdg. Troop. D. S., A. D. C. to Gen. Lawton.
<i>Unassigned:</i>	Capt. S. L. H. Slocum.....	Lisbon, Portugal.
	Major R. Burns, Surg., U. S. V..... A. A. Surgeon R. H. Zauner A. A. Surgeon E. C. Poey.. A. A. Surgeon J. H. Montgomery..... A. A. Surgeon C. G. Cruikshank..... A. A. Surgeon A. P. Ebbert	Duty at Post. Duty at Post. Duty at Post. Duty at Post. Duty at Post. Duty at Post.
<i>Headquarters, 15th Infantry.</i>	Col. Edward Moale..... Lt. Col. C. Williams..... Major J. B. Guthrie..... Major J. A. Buchanan..... Major G. A. Cornish..... 1st Lieut. W. H. Bertsch.. Capt. E. Wittenmyer..... 1st Lieut. J. McA. Palmer 1st Lieut. F. E. Bamford.. 1st Lieut. J. K. Moore.....	D. S., Paying Cuban Army. Comdg. Regt. and Post. D. S., Buffalo, N. Y. D. S., Porto Rico. Comdg. Ciego de Avila. Quartermaster. Adjutant, and Post Adjt. Commissary, Vacancy. Bat. Adjt., Sick. Bat. Adjt. D. S. Bat. Adjt. D. S.
<i>Company "A."</i>	Capt. W. F. Blauvelt..... 1st Lieut. G. McD. Weeks.. 2d Lieut.....	Comdg. Co. D. S. Vacancy.
<i>Company "C."</i>	Capt. J. A. Maney..... 1st Lieut. E. A. Roche..... 2d Lieut.....	Comdg. 1st Battalion. Comdg. Co. Vacancy.

Nuevitas, Cuba.

TROOPS.	OFFICERS.	REMARKS.
<i>Company</i> {	Capt. G. F. Cooke.....	Comdg. Co. and Post
<i>"E"</i> {	1st Lieut.....	Vacancy.
<i>15th Inf.</i> {	2d Lieut. H. Erickson.....	Comdg. Co. "K."
<i>Company</i> {	Capt. W. T. May.....	Absent sick.
<i>"K"</i> {	1st Lieut. A. R. Piper.....	D. S.
<i>15th Inf.</i> {	2d Lieut. L. S. C. Rucker...	D. S.
<i>Attached:</i>	1st Lieut. Jno. K. Moore..	Bat. Adjutant, Post Adjt., A. Q. M. and C. S.
	1st Lieut. H. A. Webber...	Post Surgeon.
	Surgeon W. W. Calhoun.....	Duty at Post.

Commissary Sergeants on duty in the Island of Cuba.

STATION.	SERGEANT.
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Havana, Depot Commissary.....	M. J. Pollak, J. J. O'Keefe.
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Department of Havana.

STATION.	SERGEANT.
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Maestranza	James Hannigan,
Sales Room.....	John Brown,
Cabaña.	C. C. McVean.

Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río.

STATION.	SERGEANT.
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Camp Columbia.....	T. H. Jones,
Quemados.....	Oscar Raik,
Pinar del Río.....	C. A. Moberg,
Guanajay.....	Joseph Thompson.

Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

STATION.	SERGEANT.
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Matanzas	C. A. Zimmerman,
Cárdenas	W. G. Brown,
Santa Clara.....	Geo. Laufer,
Cienfuegos	Edward Murphy,
Sancti Spiritus.....	Jackson S. Britt,
Trinidad	Otto Kraatz,
Placetas.....	D. A. H. Kolster.
Sagua la Grande.....	F. H. Kidwell,
Paso Caballo.....	Arthur G. Wood.
	F. B. Lehman.

Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

STATION.	SERGEANT.
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Santiago and vicinity.....	{ John Salter, Fred. Dobler, Emil Steiner, Benjamin Otten, G. M. Kaltschmidt, Charles Abel,
Ciego de Avila.....	John D. Summerlin,
Nuevitas	Paul Elchenger,
Puerto Principe.....	W. E. Morgan,
Gibara	John Wilson,
Holguin.....	John McCarthy,
Manzanillo	
Guantánamo	
Baracoa.....	
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NOTE:—This Roster is published for the information of officers and others in the transaction of business in this Division and any error discovered therein should be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Division.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BROOKE:

W. V. RICHARDS,

Adjutant General.

Headquarters Division of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba, August 1st, 1899.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DIVISION OF CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, August 30th, 1899.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,

Commanding Division of Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department, under my direction, from January 1st to June 30th, 1899.

By your General Order No. 1, Headquarters Division of Cuba, January 1st, 1899, I was announced Chief Quartermaster of the Division, in which capacity I am still serving.

At the time I assumed the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Division, most of the Spanish troops had left Havana, the last organization embarking January 14th; the 202d New York was stationed at Pinar del Rio and nearly all of the 7th Army Corps, which had commenced to arrive December 9th, were already located on the site which had been selected at Marianao, Cuba.

The establishment of the latter camp had been intrusted to the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, under command of Colonel Willard Young, and the work was under good headway; the materials therefor being supplied by this office.

Temporary hospitals, kitchens, sheds, bakeries, etc., were being constructed and two large warehouses, each 210' x 48', for the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments were nearing completion. In connection with the two warehouses and for convenience in handling lumber, wood and other supplies for the troops, railroad tracks were built at Buena Vista and Quemados to the extent of 3,500 feet, extending to, and connecting with, the warehouses referred to.

The most important and expensive feature of the establishment of this camp was the digging of sinks, the soil being

but from 4" to 6" deep, below which lay a solid lava rock, and the sinks, which were necessarily at least 6' in depth, were blasted in this rock, and many thousands of dollars expended in this work alone. While this work was done under the supervision of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, the actual labor was performed by Cubans employed and paid by this office.

In connection with these semi-permanent works, a cemetery for the burial of deceased soldiers and civilian employees was constructed. The same difficulty was met in the excavations for graves and the digging of post holes that was encountered on the sinks.

It was also found necessary to repair the main roadway leading to Havana and its various laterals extending throughout the camp. This work involved the repair or construction of about eleven miles of wagon roads, aside from the roads located within the camp.

For the water supply, connection had been made with the Vento Spring supply, from which source, the supply for the city of Havana is derived. To make connection with the above mentioned springs, 12,500 feet of 6" pipe was laid, also innumerable branch lines aggregating in all, not less than 25 miles of pipe, ranging in size from 1" to 8"; same being laid as fast as the troops were located. A pumping station with two pumps, each with a daily capacity of 400,000 gallons, was constructed, and to render the supply steady and reliable, an iron tank with a capacity of 60,000 gallons was erected on a timber foundation, answering the double purpose of regulating the pressure from the pumps and storing a supply for emergency, in case of temporary disability of the pumping station.

When it is taken into consideration that all of the above mentioned work was done by unskilled Cuban labor, which had no experience in the methods of Americans and who were wholly ignorant of our language, it will be seen what obstacles were confronted. That it was done, and well done, reflects credit upon those on whom the execution of the plans devolved.

Next, after providing means of water supply, came the disposition of the sewerage from so large a camp. To meet this requirement, a sewer was constructed extending from the main hospital to the sea, and with it, the camp and main buildings are to be connected. This necessitated the laying of 18,396 feet of 8" and 1,412 feet of 6" pipe. The plans called for the construction of bath-houses and closets.

Fourteen bath-houses were built, but were never put in general use as the regiments were withdrawn before their completion.

The plumbing materials used in this work and the lumber used in the construction of the houses were saved, as far as possible, and utilized in the construction of the more permanent camp.

The troops which had arrived, and those for Pinar del Río came provided with tentage, and tents to the number of 3,500 were provided with floors by this office, using in this work alone 945,000 feet of lumber, which, with the construction of other temporary buildings, consumed an aggregate of 2,700,000 feet, little of which was or could be utilized in the construction of the more permanent buildings.

Such of the foregoing work as was done in the establishment of the temporary camp for the 7th Army Corps, with the exception of the water system, the roadway and sewer, was, in part, necessarily destroyed when the troops were withdrawn, and replaced with new constructions. In making the later and more permanent camp, now occupied by the troops, and known as "Camp Columbia."

The original selection of the site for the purpose required, was, doubtless, the best that could be made under the circumstances, and its retention as the site of the newly built post was a necessity, though it involved the reclearing of the ground and the removal of much debris, including some 4,000 wagon loads of rock, which had been deposited there during the early occupation of the neighboring grounds.

The following is a brief recapitulation of the building operations and other work and improvements at "Camp Columbia:"

Number of buildings constructed.....	177,
Quantity of lumber used, feet.....	3,500,000,
Water supply pipe laid, feet.....	18,000,
Sewer pipe laid, feet	19,000,
Pumping stations constructed and equipped...	2,
Railroad constructed, feet.....	3,150,
Wagon road repaired, rebuilt and constructed, miles	17,
Value of lumber used, estimated.....	\$ 70,000,
Value of miscellaneous building material, nails, hardware, etc., estimated.....	\$ 55,000,
Cost of civilian labor employed.....	\$ 240,000.

The following tabulated statement is a brief exhibit of the fiscal affairs of the department under my direction from

January 1st to June 30th, 1899:

Regular supplies.....	\$ 83,888.38.
Incidental expenses..	160,986.86.
Barracks and quarters.....	461,537.46.
Transportation of the Army.....	1,487,171.56.
Clothing and equipage.....	5,398.36.
National defense	33,894.01.
Burial of deceased soldiers.....	394.02.
	<hr/>
	\$2,233,270.65.

The principal items of expenditure under the several heads of appropriations, including transfers to other officers, have been as follows:

Transfers.....	\$1,097,352.66.
Purchases.....	120,426.76.
Freight and passenger transportation.....	267,496.00.
Maintenance U. S. vessels.....	15,526.00.
Military R. R., Tricornia, construction.....	214,631.18.
Military R. R., Tricornia maintenance and operation	17,582.48.
Construction Commissary and Quartermaster's warehouses, Tricornia	40,740.00.
Receipt rolls, employees all classes.....	347,018.74.
Rents.....	45,627.66.
Miscellaneous services.....	16,869.17.
National defense, since reimbursed.....	} 50,000.00.
Street cleaning, Havana.....	
	<hr/>
	\$2,233,270.65.

With this report are submitted the following special reports and statements, to which attention is invited, viz:

1. Statement of buildings constructed, Camp Columbia,
2. Statement of buildings constructed, Pinar del Río,
3. Statement of buildings constructed, Guanajay,
4. Statement of buildings constructed, Tricornia,
5. Statement of buildings under construction, Cabañas,
6. Statement of expenditures on account of rent of buildings and lands,

7. Statement of expenditures on account of military railroad, Tricornia (including pier),
8. Report of all troops and property transported,
9. Report by organization of movement of all regular and volunteer troops, and cost of such movement as far as known,
10. Report of post for which water supply and sewerage have been provided,
11. Report of buildings, shops, sheds, etc., constructed in connection with the Quartermaster's corral at Havana, Cuba,
12. Statement of lumber furnished, Guanajay, Pinar del Río, and Matanzas,
13. Report of operations of the transport service.

By reference to the report of troops and property transported, it will be noted that the aggregates are as follows:

Number of officers.....	765.
Number of men	25,039,
Number of horses	810,
Number of mules	1,455,
Pounds of subsistence stores	12,547,614,
Pounds of Quartermaster's stores.....	70,646,123.
Pounds of ordnance stores.....	398,500.
Pounds of medical stores	484,276,
Pounds of signal stores	2,333,454,
Pounds of miscellaneous stores	5,624,600,

or a total of 92,034,567 pounds transported.

In connection with the matter of transportation in this Island, I desire to bring to your attention the urgent need of some provision for free transportation of the personal baggage of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees traveling on duty or changing station under orders. As the matter now stands, under the arrangement of tariffs made and agreed upon between the several roads and Colonel Hecker, passengers are allowed free transportation of only what they may carry in their hands. In other words, a hand-grip or

satchel, whereas they should at least be entitled to free transportation of the usual allowance of 150 pounds of baggage, as is now provided for and allowed in the United States.

To follow the present method is to continue the hardships already borne, but not without complaint, by the class of passengers referred to, and for whom some measure of relief cannot be too soon afforded.

I am under the impression, from personal observation and a knowledge of the views of the railroad officials on this subject, that relief can only be effected by a revision of the present rates under the "Hecker Tariff," which were, as I understand, fixed at their present low rate per capita, having especially in view this additional revenue to be derived from transportation of baggage.

The regulations and customs of the service contemplate the free transportation of the individual allowance to persons in the military service, traveling on duty under competent authority, without reference to the rates paid for their transportation, and it is upon this basis alone that adjustment of this matter can be effected.

The attention of the Department at Washington has very recently been called to this subject, and instructions have been received from the Secretary of War, through the Quartermaster General, directing that steps be taken by the Major General Commanding the Division, with a view to such revision of the passenger tariffs on the Island as may be necessary to secure this just and necessary allowance. The matter is now under consideration by this office with the railroad authorities.

The result of these negotiations will be fully reported to the Major General Commanding the Division, as soon as the reply from the Railroad authorities shall be received.

In connection with the matter of transportation it seems proper to refer to the subject of the handling and shipment of Cuban rations and relief supplies, which have been sent to this Island in large quantities; and their handling and shipment have of necessity incurred much labor and expense upon this Department.

Measures have been taken by which the cost of transportation of this class of supplies will hereafter be paid by funds derived from the revenues of the Island, and I believe the cost already incurred for such transportation is to be reimbursed. All this, while it relieves the Depart-

ment of actual outlay, incurs much additional labor, both clerical and otherwise.

In connection with the subject of the revenue of the Island it seems proper to refer to the fact that upon this office has devolved the disbursing, during the present fiscal year, of \$217,747.71 derived from this source, of which sum \$50,000.00 was deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the Quartermaster's Department, amount paid from Appropriations National Defense, for street cleaning, etc. in Havana.

Under your direction the remaining funds have been expended in the repair and renovation of public buildings, the title to which is not vested in the United States, but which are now in its possession and devoted to its uses and purposes, such as the permanent hospital in the city of Havana, the Headquarters of the Major General Commanding the Division and the Pirotecnia Militar, to be devoted to the uses of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments for storage purposes.

The repairing and renovation of these buildings, while paid for from the revenues of the Island, have added to the labors and responsibilities of this office, to no inconsiderable extent.

The question of employees has been and still is a serious and important one, and the difficulties incurred, I fear, are not thoroughly understood and appreciated.

The Department needs here the best, or as good as can be had, instead of which it has been compelled to do the best it could with clerks and others employees taken from commercial life, without knowledge of the department and wholly without experience in its affairs, with but very few exceptions. Under these circumstances, the offices here and elsewhere in the Island, instead of being thoroughly equipped, have been simply schools of instruction.

Further, the compensation allowed is not sufficient to induce the best class of office assistants to seek employment here and to remain when once employed. The cost of living, which expensive in itself, is rendered doubly onerous to those who are necessarily separated from their families. These are some of the conditions which should be taken into consideration, in fixing the salaries of employees of the department in the Island. The experience of a year and more has confirmed me in the opinion that the question of salaries is at the bottom of the difficulty complained of.

It is no answer to this, to say that plenty of good men are anxious for service here. They accept employment, only

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to meet disappointment when they realize how large a percentage of their salaries must be devoted to absolutely necessary expenses for their personal living here, to say nothing of the support of their families if left at home, which latter is but little lessened by their absence.

Very respectfully.

C. F. HUMPHREY,

*Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.*

P. S.—Complete plans of posts and photographic views of buildings and posts will be sent at the earliest practicable moment.

STATEMENT OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED
AT CAMP COLUMBIA.

For the Artillery:

2 Barracks	255 x 20
2 Mess halls.	85 x 20
1 Officers' barracks.	150 x 20
1 Officers' mess hall.....	45 x 20
3 Closets	12 x 25
3 Houses for sand and lime.....	10 x 15
1 Gun shed	160 x 20
2 Shops.....	50 x 20
2 Stables	270 x 24
1 Magazine.....	

For the Cavalry:

2 Officers' barracks.....	150 x 20
2 Officers' mess halls.....	45 x 20
9 Men's barracks.....	215 x 20
9 Men's mess halls	85 x 20
11 Closets	12 x 25
11 Houses for sand and lime.....	10 x 10
9 Stables	270 x 24
9 Shops	30 x 20
1 Office building	
1 Guard house.....	

For the Infantry:

3 Officers' barracks	150 x 20
3 Officers' mess halls	45 x 20
13 Men's barracks.....	239 x 20
13 Men's mess halls.....	85 x 20
16 Closets	12 x 25
1 Store house.....	
16 Houses for sand and lime	10 x 15
1 Shop.....	
1 Guard house.....	
1 Main Administration building ...	
1 Small Administration building ..	
1 Commanding officer's house.....	

For General Purposes of the Camp:

1 Post Hospital, consisting of:

2 Wards	
1 Officers' barracks	75 x 20
1 Officers' mess hall	45 x 20

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

*Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.*

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED AT PINAR DEL RIO.

4 Stables for Cavalry, each.....	24' x 255'
2 Stables for Quartermaster's Department, each.....	24' x 255'
4 Cavalry barracks, each.....	20' x 215'
1 Officers' quarters, medical.....	20' x 180'
1 Drivers' and packers' quarters.....	20' x 176'
2 Officers' quarters.....	20' x 165'
1 Blacksmith, harness and wheelwright shop, combined.....	20' x 165'
1 Wagon shed, attached to forge house.....	26' x 160'
1 Quartermaster's store house.....	20' x 150'
2 Main wings to hospital, each.....	20' x 110'
2 Radical wings to hospital, each.....	20' x 110'
1 Forge house.....	26' x 95'
1 Hospital kitchen.....	20' x 90'
4 Mess halls for cuartel, each.....	41' x 85'
4 Cavalry barracks kitchens, each.....	20' x 85'
1 Hospital main building of two stories.....	21' x 61'
1 Medical storehouse.....	20' x 50'
4 Blacksmith and saddlers' shops for Cavalry, each.....	20' x 50'
1 Mess hall for band and non-commissioned officers.....	20' x 50'
2 Officers' kitchens, each.....	20' x 45'
1 Officers' kitchen, medical.....	20' x 45'
2 Covered passage ways to officers' kitchen.....	7' x 45'
1 Passage way to officers' kitchen (medical)	7' x 30'
3 Covered passage ways, Cavalry barracks kit- chen, each.....	7' x 30'
2 Covered passage ways, hospital kitchens, each.....	7' x 30'
1 Drivers' and packers' kitchen.....	14' x 20'
1 Drivers' and packers' kitchen.....	14' x 14,

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED AT GUANAJAY, CURA.

1 Administration building.....	28' x 48'
1 Officers' quarters.....	20' x 165'
1 Mess hall for officers.....	20' x 45'
1 Medical officers' quarters.....	20' x 45'
1 Hospital, main ward.....	20' x 180'
2 Hospitals—2 connecting wards, each.....	20' x 50'
1 Hospital—1 corps barracks.....	20' x 70'
1 Hospital stewards' quarters.....	20' x 70'
1 Guard house.....	24' x 55'
1 Drivers' quarters.....	20' x 80'
1 Drivers' quarters—addition for kitchen.....	14' x 20'
1 Wagon and wheelwright shop.....	20' x 50'
1 Stable.....	24' x 170'
1 Forge warehouse.....	20' x 100'
1 Quartermaster's store-house.....	20' x 150'
1 Commissary storehouse.....	20' x 120'
4 Barracks for men, each.....	20' x 240'
4 Mess halls for men, each.....	20' x 85'
2 Double dry earth closets, each.....	7' x 48'
1 Dry earth closet for line officers.....	7' x 10'
1 Drivers' dry earth closet.....	7' x 10'
1 Dry earth closet for medical officers.....	6' x 10'
1 Dry earth closet for hospital.....	6' x 14'
1 Storehouse for dry earth.....	14' x 14'

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

**STATEMENTS OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED
AT TRISCORNIA.**

- 2 Warehouses for Commissary, 75' x 200'
- 2 Warehouses for Quartermaster, 75' x 100'
- 1 Warehouse, Quartermaster, 24' x 200'
(Receiving and sorting on dock)
- 1 Warehouse for medical department 75' x 100'
- 1 Warehouse, ordnance, 75' 100'

The above warehouses as per contract
dated January 9th 1899, Manhattan
Construction Company.

- 3 Platforms connecting four of the above warehouses.
- 1 Signal and telegraph station.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

*Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.*

BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT CABAÑAS.

- 10 Barracks, complete, with kitchen and mess room,
each 325' x 20';
- 10 Buildings earth closets for barracks,
each 24' x 6' 9" x 3' stoop;
- 2 Buildings, officers' quarters, including kitchen and mess,
each 210' x 20';
- 2 Buildings, earth closets for officers' quarters,
each 8' x 6' 9" x 3' stoop;
- 1 Stable, 170' x 24';
- 1 Blacksmith and saddlery shop, 50' x 20';
- 1 Storehouse, 150' x 20';
- 1 Forage room, 100' x 20';

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

*Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.*

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my,



STATEMENT OF POSTS FOR WHICH MEANS OF WATER-SUPPLY
AND SEWERAGE HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.

Camp Columbia: Complete modern system of water supply, (including pumping station and tanks) connecting with the system of the city of Havana, which derives its supply from Vento Springs, more fully described elsewhere in this report.

Cárdenas: Smith Crematory.

Guanajay: Earth-closets and crematory. large deep well; steam pump; tanks and pipe system.

Pinar del Rio: Steam pump and pipe system. water drawn through filter from river.

Cabañas: To be supplied by pipe now laid by city across the bay.

Camp Columbia: Complete system of pipe sewerage extending to the sea, good for carrying water only. Earth closets and Smith Crematory to be used.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

*Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster.*

STATEMENT OF BUILDINGS, SHOPS, SHEDS, &c., CONSTRUCTED
IN CONNECTION WITH QUARTERMASTER'S CORRAL
HAVANA, CUBA.

- 1 Office, Superintendent, 30' x 30', with porch 8' x 30'
inclosed hip roof.
 - 1 Storehouse, 30' x 100', with porch 8' x 130', inclosed
gable roof.
 - 1 Paint shop, 30' x 70', with porch 20' x 22', inclosed gable
roof.
 - 1 Saddlers shop, 16' x 30, no porch, inclosed gable roof.
 - 1 Blacksmith shop, 30' x 70' ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
 - 1 Blacksmith shed, 10' x 90' ,, ,, open.
 - 1 Building, mechanics' quarters, 30' x 45 no porch, inclos-
ed gable roof.
 - 3 Buildings, teamsters' quarters, 30' x 80', inclosed gable
roof.
 - 1 Building, mechanics' mess, 30' x 45' no porch, inclosed
gable roof.
 - 1 Building teamsters' mess, 60' x 60" no porch, inclosed
gable roof.
 - 1 Grain house, 36' x 60', with porch 6' x 16', inclosed
gable roof.
 - 1 Tool house, 10' x 16' no porch, inclosed, shed roof.
 - 1 Bakery, 10' 7" x 20' ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
 - 1 Bath house, 14' x 26' ,, ,, ,, gable roof.
 - 1 Hospital stable, 15' x 250' with porch 5' x 20', half inclos-
ed gable roof.
 - 1 Ambulance shed, 26' 6" x 230', no porch, open gable
roof.
 - 5 Animal & wagon sheds, 26' 6" x 230', no porch, open
gable roof.
- Fences, running feet, 3,631, with wire 7' 6" high.
Mangers, running feet, 3,730.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHREY,

Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster.

**STATEMENT OF LUMBER FURNISHED FOR CONSTRUCTIONS AT
GUANAJAY, PINAR DEL RIO AND MATANZAS.**

June 1st to 30th

1899.

Guanajay	573,653 feet
Pinar del Río.....	1,357,928 feet
Matanzas.....	577,003 feet

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. HUMPHRY,

Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. Army,

Chief Quartermaster.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS, HAVANA, CUBA,

JANUARY 1st, TO JUNE 30th, 1899.

Name	From	Date of Arrival 1899	How Loaded	Feet of Lumber	Date of Departure	How Loaded	Destination
Chester (Sedgwick)	Savannah.....	Jan. 1st	Headquarters Band, 6 batteries 2d Artillery, 1170 officers and men, 25 civilians, 93 animals, 21 wagons, 3 ambulances, 126 tons baggage, 50 tons subsistence, 29 tons Q. M. supplies	1,305,069	Jan. 7th	Light.	Nport. News
Odiam (Mc. Pherson)	Savannah.....	Jan. 1st	17 officers, 344 men, 5 animals, 50 female nurses, 41 tons baggage, 10 tons subsistence, 9 tons Q. M. supplies		Jan. 3rd	Light.	Savannah.
Saratoga	Charleston...	Jan. 2d	417 men, 7 officers of 1st Inf., 38 animals, 66 tons forage, regiment- al baggage and stores.....y	28,000	Jan. 4th	Light.	Charleston.
Lincoln.....	Miami	Jan. 2d	Battalion Engineers, 250 men, tentage and 30 days rations.....		Jan. 3rd	Private Line..	Miami.
Michigan (Kilpatrick)	Savannah.....	Jan. 3d	2 Battalions 3rd Nebraska, its transportation and transporta- tion of 9th Ill., 22 officers, 594 men, 32 civilians, 240 animals, 54 wagons, 3 ambulances, 66 tons baggage, 21 tons subsistence, 23 tons Q. M. sup- plies, hospital tents for Gen. Keller		Jan. 4th	Light.	Savannah.
Rebecca F. Lamdin	Ship Island...	Jan. 4th	Lumber (Schooner)	347,164	Jan. 20th	Light.	Ship Island.
Jeremiah Smith.....	Norfolk.....	Jan. 4th	Wood		Jan. 13th	Light.	Norfolk.

Mobile (Sherman)	Savannah....	Jan. 5th	4th and 9th Illinois detachment of Hospital Corps, 39 officers, 2082 men, 23 animals, 220 tons baggage, 45 tons subsistence, 71 tons Q. M. supplies.....	.....	Jan. 7th	Light.....	New York.
Lincoln.....	Miami.....	Jan. 6th	Wagons, etc., for Engineer Corps.....	.....	Jan. 7th	Private cargo.	Miami.
Roumanian (Crook)	Savannah....	Jan. 6th	2nd S. C. its transportation, 4th Ill. 43 officers, 787 men, 78 civilians, 287 animals, 33 wagons, 6 ambulances, 82 tons baggage, 31 tons subsistence, 22 tons Q. M. supplies, 45 tons ammunition.....	.....	Jan. 8th	Light.....	Savannah.
Rosario.....	New Orleans.	Jan. 6th	Lumber.....	602,808	Feb. 1st	Light.....	New Orleans.
Panama, (Hooker)	Savannah....	Jan. 7th	Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 1st Div., 7th Corps, 9 officers, 40 men, 8 civilians, 23 animals, 1 ambulance, 21 tons baggage, 2 tons subsistence, 20 tons Q. M. supplies, 60 tons ordnance.....	.....	Jan. 8th	Light.....	Savannah.
Niceto.....	Porto Rico....	Jan. 7th	3,000,000 rations.....	.....	.....	Private Line..	Porto Rico.
Seguranca.....	New York....	Jan. 9th	159,758 lbs. hay.....	.....	.....	Ward Line Private cargo.	Miami.
Lincoln.....	Miami.....	Jan. 9th	Forage.....	2,283,041	Jan. 10th	Private cargo.	Miami.
Florida.....	Tampa.....	Jan. 10th	Battalion 1st Inf. 8 officers, 413 men, civilian employes, camp and garrison equipage, 30 horses, 7 cars straw.....	.....	Jan. 10th	Light.....	Tampa.
Missouri.....	Savannah....	Jan. 11th	Hospital supplies, medical supplies, commissary supplies, 6 officers, 13 nurses, 127 enlisted men, 11 civilian employes.....	.....	Mar. 7th	Hospital Ship.	Savannah.
Canby.....	New York....	Jan. 11th	Steam lighter (No Cargo) .....	.....	May. 2d	31 stevedores...	Tampa.

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date of Arrival 1899</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Feet of Lumber</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Destination</i>
Bay States.....	New York....	Jan. 14th	Hospital Ship.....	.....	Mar. 22d	Hospital Ship.	Nport. News.
Manitoba..... (Logan)	Savannah....	Jan. 16th	Part of 7th Cavalry, 2d Artillery, 13th and 17th Cos. Signal Corps, 24 officers, 1137 men, 37 civilians, 775 animals, 31 wagons, 3 ambul- ances, 380 tons baggage, 72 tons subsistence, 47 tons Q. M. stores, 50 tons ordnance.....	.....	Jan. 18th	Light.....	Savannah.
Hartford..... (Terry)	New York	Jan. 16th	Subsistence stores.....	.....	Feb. 22d	General Brooke and party.	Matanzas.
Collins V. Walton..	Norfolk	Jan. 18th	334 cords wood.....	.....	Jan. 27th	Empty.	Norfolk.
Obdam..... (Mc. Pherson)	Savannah....	Jan. 19th	Batalion 1st Maine Artillery, 17 officers, 471 men, 9 civilians, 49 animals, 10 wagons, 2 ambul- ances, 32 tons baggage, 30 tons subsistence, 10 tons Q. M. sup- plies, 3 tons forage, 65 tons medical supplies for 1st and 2d Division Hospital, 7th Corps.....	.....	Jan. 21st	Light.....	New York.
Jessie Lena	Ship Island...	Jan. 21st	Lumber	300,078	Jan. 31st	Empty.	Ship Island.
Comal.....	Savannah....	Jan. 22d	10 enlisted men, 139 tons coal, stores and supplies for Cubans...	.....	Feb. 11th	Empty.	New York.
Willie L. Newton...	New York. ...	Jan. 22d	3300 telegraph poles, 57 bags locust pins, 400 cross arms, 16 kegs screws.....	.....	Feb. 10th	Light.....	New York.
Michigan..... (Kilpatrick)	Savannah....	Jan. 24th	Battalion 2d Artillery 13 officers, 750 men, 23 civilians, 364 animals, 30 wagons 13 ambulances, 150 tons baggage, 40 tons subsistence, 42	.....		

Manitoba..... (Logan)	Savannah.....	Jan. 25th	tons Q. M. supplies, 50 tons fresh meat for Depot Commissary. Also brought wagon and animals belonging to 1st Signal Corps Co., 1st Div., Hospital, 7th Corps and Maine Artillery.....	.....	Jan. 27th	Light.....	Savannah.
Norman.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 28th	Part 7th U.S. Cavalry and stragglers, 14 officers, 752 men, 45 civilians, 694 animals, 17 wagons, 1 ambulance, 12 extra baggage, 20 tons subsistence, 23 tons Q. M. supplies for depot, 4 dougherty wagons....	21,000	Jan. 27th	Light.....	Savannah.
Helen L. Martin....	New Orleans....	Jan. 29th	Lumber.....	324,235	Feb. 2d	Light.....	Annapolis.
Whitney.....	Tampa.....	Jan. 30th	65 horses, 2 wagons, officers mess outfit and stragglers (60 men).....	371,153	Feb. 9th	Light.....	New Orleans
Florida.....	Tampa.....	Feb. 2d	150 mules, 38 wagons, 4 ambulances, 25 trucks, 100 tons pig-iron.	.....	Jan. 31st	Light.....	Tampa.
Dauntless.....	Tampa.....	Feb. 5th	Towing barge with 1000 tons coal.....	.....	Feb. 4th	Light.....	Tampa.
Havana.....	New York.....	Feb. 8th	1,000,000 lbs. hay.....	.....	Feb. 13th	Light, towing barge.....	Tampa.
Thomas G. Smith ..	Sabine Pass..	Feb. 10th	Lumber.....	.....	Feb. 12th	Private Line..	New York.
J. C. Watson.....	New York.....	Feb. 11th	Tugboat for use Havana.....	429,861	Feb. 17th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Whitney....	Tampa.....	Feb. 14th	30 riding horses.....	.....	.....	Still in use in Havana harbor	Tampa.
Rebecca F. Lambin ..	Ship Island...	Feb. 15th	Lumber.....	417,000	Feb. 23d	Light.....	Ship Island.
John H. Tingle....	Sabine Pass..	Feb. 16th	Lumber.....	519,000	Mar. 1st	Teleg. poles....	Matanzas.
Levi S. Andrews....	Sabine Pass..	Feb. 17th	Lumber.....	674,000	Mar. 4th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.

Name	From	Date of Arrival 1899	How Loaded	Feet of Lumber	Date of Departure	How Loaded	Destination
Manitoba..... [Logan]	Savannah....	Feb. 18th	Beef, and 75 recruits.....	.....	Feb. 19th	Beef	Matanzas.
Saratoga	Charleston....	Feb. 19th	Battalion 3d Vol. Engineers, for Pinar del Rio, 410 men, small miscellaneous property for Government.....	.....	Feb. 25th	Private cargo.	New York.
Chas H. Davis.....	Ship Island....	Feb. 24th	Lumber.....	468,264	Mar. 10th	Light.....	Ship Island.
Hartford..... [Terry]	Matanzas.....	Feb. 24th	General Brook and party.....	.....	June 3d	General Chaffec and party.....	Matanzas.
Dauntless.....	Tampa.....	Feb. 28th	Towing 1100 tons coal.....	.....	Mar. 11th	Light, towing barge.....	Tampa.
Michigan..... [Kilpatrick]	Savannah....	Feb. 28th	7 officers, 145 soldiers, 63 civilians, pack-train for Havana, pack-train for Matanzas, private horses 364 animals, 30 wagons, 14 sanitary carts, 5 dougherties, 3 carloads baggage, 14 tons subsistence, 106 tons Q. M. supplies, 83 tons forage.....	.....	Mar. 9th	1st Maine Artillery, 15 officers, 450 men, baggage, horses, etc.....	Savannah.
Fanita.....	Tampa.....	Feb. 28th	188 cords wood.....	.....	Mar. 2d	Light	Tampa.
Robert Mc Farland	Sabine Pass.	Mar. 6th	Lumber.....	705,065	Mar. 18th	Light	Sabine Pass.
Henry H. Chamberlain	Sabine Pass.	Mar. 9th	Lumber (Sent to Matanzas, so not noted in lumber column) ...	..... 8,798,708	Mar. 10th	237,657 feet lumber.....	Matanzas.

St. Maurice	Ship Island.....	Mar. 10th	Lumber.....	291,783	Mar. 18th	Light.....	Ship Island.
Longfellow.....	Ship Island.....	Mar. 10th	Lumber.....	214,000	Mar. 22d	Light.....	Ship Island.
Burnside.....	New York.....	Mar. 18th	183 packages freight, 83 recruits and 14 passengers.....		Jun. 8th	Funds for Cuban soldiers.....	Matanzas.
Richardson.....	Savannah	Mar. 17th	Tagboat.....		Mar. 22d	In use at.....	Matanzas.
Thomas.....	Port News.....	Mar. 17th	Small miscellaneous cargo.....		Mar. 18th	202d N. Y. Vol. Inf., 42 officers, 996 men.....	Savannah.
Havana .....	.....	.....	Private line.....		Mar. 20th	2d Louisiana, 45 officers, 820 men	Savannah.
Meade.....	New York.....	Mar. 17th	\$8,000,000 for Cuban Army and small miscellaneous cargo. Money transferred to U. S. Transport "Burnside".....		Mar. 19th	26 officers, 746 men, 10th U. S. Inf. for Matanzas	Matanzas.
Kilpatrick.....	Savannah.....	Mar. 22d	Lumber and Beef, 2 officers, 1 civilian and 39 recruits. Q. M. supplies, ambulances, dump carts, ships supplies, commissary supplies.....	241,725	Mar. 25th	8 cos. 1st Texas, 26 officers, 571 men.....	Galveston.
Missouri.....	Savannah.....	Mar. 22d	Recruits, hospital supplies, beef, etc.....		Apr. 8d	Hospital ship	Matanzas.
Olivette.....	.....	.....	Private line.....		Mar. 22d	2 cos. 2d S. C., 10 officers, 123 men	Savannah via Tampa

Name	From	Date of Arrival 1899	How Loaded	Feet of Lumber	Date of Departure	How Loaded	Destination
Florida.....	Tampa.....	Mar. 23d	Small miscellaneous cargo.....	.....	Mar. 25th	4 cos. 1st Texas, 13 officers, 200 men.....	Galveston.
Vigilancia.....	New York.....	Mar. 25th	Q. M. supplies.....	.....	Mar. 26th	1st N. C. Vol. Inf., 48 officers, 1090 men, 18 horses, 90 tons baggage.....	Savannah.
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	Mar. 23d	2d S. C., 15 of ficers, 326 men..	Tampa.
Olivette.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	Mar. 25th	2 cos. 2d S. C., 6 officers, 123 men	Tampa.
San Antonio.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	Mar. 25th	5 cos. 4th Va., 13 officers, 411 men, 36,000 lbs baggage, 4 horses.....	Savannah.
Ingalls.....	Savannah.....	Mar. 26th	Secretary Alger and party.....	.....	Mar. 29th	Empty.....	Cienfuegos.
Logan.....	Savannah.....	Mar. 20th	Small miscellaneous cargo.....	.....	Mar. 20th	161st Ind. Vol. Inf., 45 officers, 1151 men, 14,300 lbs baggage.....	Savannah.
Yamouth.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	Mar. 26th	3 cos. 2d S. C., 12 officers, 238 men, 2 cos. 4th Va., 9 officers, 156 men, 2d S. C., 36,000 lbs baggage, 4th Va., 21,000 lbs baggage.....	Savannah via Tampa

Whitney.....			Private line.....			Mar. 27th	5 cos. 4th Va. 20 officers, 483 men, 88 tons baggage, 12 horses.....	Savannah via Tampa
Olivette.....			Private line.....			Mar. 29th	2 cos., 2d Ill. 5 officers, 105 men, 1800 lbs. bag- gage.....	Tampa.
Vigilancia.....	Savannah....	Mar. 30th	Empty.....			Mar. 31st	4 cos., 2d Ill. Vol Inf., 16 of- ficers, 348 men, 61,000 lbs. bag- gage.....	Dry Tortugas
Yarmouth.....			Private line.....			Mar. 30th	6 cos., 2d Ill. 22 officers, 496 men, 61,500 lbs baggage.....	Tampa.
Rebecca F. Landin.....	Ship Island.....	Mar. 30th	Lumber.....	391,118	Apr. 10th	Light.....	Ship Island.	
Comal.....	New York.....	Apr. 2d	Commissary stores.....		Apr. 4th	Commissary stores.....	Around Island	
Yarmouth.....	Tampa.....	Apr. 3d	Private property.....		Apr. 4th	5 cos., 4th Ill. 17 officers, 407 men, 102,000 lbs freight.....	Port Tampa.	
Whitney.....			Private line.....		Apr. 4th	3 cos., 4th Ill. 14 officers, 255 men, bds. and band, 90,000 lbs freight.....	Port Tampa.	
San Antonio.....			Private line.....		Apr. 5th	6 cos., 49th Io- wa, 18 officers, 453 men, 110,000 lbs. baggage....	Savannah.	

Name	From	Date of Arrival 1899	How Loaded	Feet of Lumber	Date of Departure	How Loaded	Destination
Nettie Shipman.....	Port Tampa.....	Apr. 3d	25½ cords wood .....	.....	Apr. 10th	Light.....	Port Tampa
Tabor	Sabine Pass.....	Apr. 3d	Lumber.....	1,000,000	May. 3d	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Gertrude L. Tirudy	Sabine Pass.....	Apr. 3d	Lumber (short).....	508,833	Apr. 14th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Missouri.....	Matanzas.....	Apr. 5th	Hospital ship.....	.....	Apr. 7th	Hospital ship.	New York.
Seneca	New York.....	Apr. 5th	Small Q. M. and Commissary shipment.....	.....	.....	Ward Line, private cargo.	New York.
Logan	Savannah.....	Apr. 6th	Small miscellaneous cargo.....	.....	Apr. 7th	3d Neb. Vol. Inf., 40 officers, 868 men	Dry Tortugas
Von Leer Black.....	Norfolk	Apr. 7th	448 cords wood .....	.....	Apr. 17th	Light	Norfolk.
Havana	New York.....	Apr. 8th	Private cargo.....	.....	Apr. 9th	6th Mo. Vol. Inf. and 6 cos. 49th Iowa, 189 officers, 1330 men..	Savannah.
Thomas	Savannah.....	Apr. 9th	125 recruits. ....	.....	Apr. 9th	Recruits.....	Cienfuegos.
Whitney .....	.....	.....	Private line .....	.....	Apr. 12th	4 cos. 4th Ill., 19 officer, 326 men, 130,000 lbs baggage, 2 horses.....	Port Tampa
Havana	Matanzas.....	Apr. 13th	1 Bat., 3d Engrs., for Savannah	.....	Apr. 15th	2 bats. 3d Eng. 2 bats. 2d Eng.	Savannah.
Dixie.....	Savannah.....	Apr. 18th	Light.....	.....	Apr. 19th	9th Ill. Vol. Inf., 44 officers, 1081 men, 264 dis- charged sol.	

Comal	Trinidad.....	Apr. 19th	6000 pieces Commissary stores...	.....	Apr. 23d	Officers fam- ilies, clerks, 162 discharged sol- diers, guard, 1 officer, 18 men.	Savannah.
Meade.....	New York.....	Apr. 20th	800 recruits .....	.....	Apr. 22d	Light.....	Santiago.
Ludwig.....	Sabine Pass.....	Apr. 21st	Lumber.....	697,724	May 8th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Missouri.....	New York.....	Apr. 24th	Hospital ship.....	.....	Apr. 26th	Hospital ship.....	Nuevitas.
Florida.....	Savannah.....	Apr. 28th	Lumber.....	191,980	May 6th	Light.....	Nuevitas.
Kilpatrick.....	Matanzas.....	Apr. 29th	108 recruits, Hospital Corps, 1st Acting Hospital Steward, 6 strag- glers, lumber and Q. M. stores...	14,045	May 8th	Light.....	Nuevitas.
Clinton .....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	May 1st	Discharged men 104, enlist- ed men 6.....	New Orleans
Vigilancia.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	May 2d	Discharged sol- diers and civil- ians 804, enlist- ed men 2.....	New York.
Iron King.....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	May 2d	31 stevedores...	Port Tampa.
Mascotte .....	.....	.....	Private line.....	.....	May 3d	Signal Corps 8 officers.....	Port Tampa
Missouri.....	Nuevitas.....	May 3d	Hospital Ship.....	.....	May 5th	Hospital ship.....	Savannah.
Havana.....	New York.....	May 3d	Small amount Q. M. stores....	.....	May 6th	10 officers, 1584 discharged men	New York.
Joseph Souther	Savannah.....	May 5th	Lumber.....	171,397	May 13th	Light.....	Savannah.

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date of Arrival 1939</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Feet of Lumber</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Destination</i>
Mc Cully	Savannah	May 5th	Towing Souther. ....	.....	May 13th	Light	Savannah.
Olivette	Private line. ....	.....	May 6th	Signal Corps 2 officers, 30 men	Port Tampa
Canby	Tampa.	May 6th	Light .....	.....	Jun. 19th	Light	New York.
Mascotte	Private line. ....	.....	May 8th	Signal Corps, 28 men, 3,000 lbs baggage.	Port Tampa
Seneca.	Private line. ....	.....	May 8th	8 discharged soldiers and employees.	New York.
Arausas.	Private line. ....	.....	May 8th	24 discharged soldiers and employees.	New York.
San Augustin.	Private line. ....	.....	May 10th	22 discharged soldiers and employees.	New York.
Mascotte	Private line. ....	.....	May 13th	Signal Corps, 1 officer, 25 men	Port Tampa
Seguranca.	Private line. ....	.....	May 13th	Discharged sol- diers 33	New York.
Clinton	Private line. ....	.....	May 15th	Discharged sol- diers 113	New Orleans
Yucatan.	Private line. ....	.....	May 15th	Discharged sol- diers 8	New York.

Dauntless.....	Savannah.....	May 15th	Towing Nora.....	.....	May 25th	Light.....	Savannah.
Nora.....	Savannah. ...	May 15th	Lumber and miscellaneous pro- perty and stores	883,584	May 25th	Light.	Savannah.
Mc Cellan.....	New York. ...	May 16th	Meat. ....	.....	May 25th	Light.....	Santiago.
Olivette.....	.....	.....	Private line. . . . .	.....	May 20th	Signal Corps 2 Officers, 38 men.....	Port Tampa.
Havana.....	.....	.....	Private line. . . . .	.....	May 20th	Nurses and dis- charged sol- diers, 25 persons	New York.
Rabat.....	.....	.....	Private line. . . . .	.....	May 20th	Discharged sol- diers 23.....	New York.
Montana.....	Tampa.....	May 21st	Lumber	200,000	May 30th	Light.....	Tampa.
King Frederick.....	Sabine Pass..	May 22d	Lumber.	777,634	May 27th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Dixie.....	New York	May 27th	589 Recruits and 14 Cubans for Havana. Load of forage for Ma- tanzas .....	.....	May 27th	Forage.....	Matanzas.
Ceres.....	Sabine Pass..	May 31st	Lumber.	475,475	Jun. 12th	Light.....	Sabine Pass.
Havana	New York.....	Jun. 2d	Hay and oats .....	.....	Jun. 3d	Private cargo.	New York.
Crook.....	Cienfuegos....	Jun. 3d	Light. ....	.....	Jun. 8th	400 mules, 175 escort wagons	Savannah.
Terry.....	Matanzas. ...	Jun. 4th	General Chaffee and party.....	.....	Jun. 8th	Customs funds	Nuevitas.
Ingalls.....	Matanzas*... Nuevitas.	Jun. 5th	Miscellaneous government pro- perty.....	.....	Jun. 11th	205 recruits, 8th Cavalry and 15th Inf	Nuevitas.

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date of Arrival 1899</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Feet of Lumber</i>	<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>How Loaded</i>	<i>Destination</i>
Mc Caully.....	Savannah....	Jun. 8th	Towing Souther. ....	.....	Jun. 17th	Light.....	Savannah.
Souther.....	Savannah....	Jun. 10th	Lumber	250,000	Jun. 17th	Light.....	Savannah.
Burnside	Matanzas....	Jun. 10th	Light .....	.....	Jun. 17th	18 cabin passengers, 152 discharged soldiers and civilians.....	New York via Matanzas.
Terry.....	Nuevitas.....	Jun. 11th	Light .....	.....	.....	Still in Havana harbor	
Buford.....	New York....	Jun. 11th	Forage for Havana and Cienfuegos....	.....	Jun. 12th	Forage.....	Cienfuegos.
Ingalls	Nuevitas.....	Jun. 14th	Light.....	.....	Jun. 16th	Money for Cuban Army	Around Island
Crook.....	Savannah....	Jun. 17th	Wagons, harness, etc. which could not be landed at Savannah.	.....	Jun. 22d	273 mules, 84 horses.....	Savannah.
Buford	Cienfuegos....	Jun. 17th	Light .....	.....	Jun. 21st	Ordnance stores property for Omaha position, 174 wagons, harness etc. from "Crook" which could not be	

Dixie.....	New York.....	Jun. 20th	19 cabin passengers, 151 recruits, 49,000 lbs. hay. (Not unloaded) .....	.....	Jan. 20th	landed at Savannah; 18 cabin passengers, 113 discharged soldiers and civilians. Also 50 more wagons, making a total of 224 ...	New York.
Kilpatrick	New York.....	Jun. 25th	890,000 lbs. forage, 23 recruits ..	....	Jan. 27th	Recruits for 15th Infantry ...	Nuevitas.
Dixie	Nuevitas.....	Jun. 26th	499,000 lbs. hay, 7 discharged soldiers, from Nuevitas to Havana.	.....	Jan. 28th	Forage.....	Cienfuegos.
						5 cabin passengers, 116 2d class passengers, 30 tons clothing etc....	New York.
				12,319,865			

Very respectfully

C. F. HUMPHREY,

Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY.

Havana, August 12, 1899.

*The Adjutant General, Division of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with instructions from your office, dated July 31st, 1899.

When the army of occupation arrived from the United States in December last the troops brought with them thirty days rations except fresh beef and vegetables. Contracts were made for the delivery of these articles, and other stores were collected by the Subsistence Department in Havana before the arrival of troops.

The main depot in Havana comprised the large San José Warehouse in the city, a warehouse for issues and sales room at camps of the 7th Army Corps near Quemados, and a storehouse conveniently located at Concha Station where an unlimited supply of sales stores were available for troops from every direction. These storehouses in Havana and Quemados have been under the immediate supervision of the Chief Commissary of the Division.

Besides this main depot in Havana, the Subsistence Department established, under officers specially selected for the purpose, supply depots at Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Nuevitas, to which supplies were sent from the main depot in Havana, or direct from New York, when there was sufficient time. The Department of Santiago had been organized some months previous to this and the troops in that department were supplied from a main depot in Santiago, with sub-depots at Manzanillo and Gibara.

After establishment of the Division of Cuba, this Department of Santiago came under that control.

The supplies have been abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. They have been furnished from the United States, with the exception of some cigars, rice, sugar and jelly which could be obtained here to advantage.

Fresh beef has been supplied daily by contractor. Refrigerated beef from the United States to troops in the vicinity of Havana, Matanzas and Santiago, when transportation for same on government transport could be obtained. Beef from cattle, locally slaughtered, has been furnished at these places at other times, and always to troops at other points on the Island. There are, practically, no native cattle in Cuba and those used for U. S. troops were imported, with few exceptions, from the United States.

Fresh vegetables have been procured from contractor, ten days supply at a time, the contractor obtaining his articles principally from the United States and Nova Scotia, but a small quantity being raised on the Island.

Records show that the subsistence supplies were furnished to U. S. troops in following quantities from the Depots specified:—

DEPOT.	Number of rations issued:	Quantity of sales articles.	Quantity of supplies condemned and destroyed or sold at auction.
		<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Havana.....	5,002,801	2,372,263	35,833
Matanzas.....	551,660	326,792	10,707
Nuevitas.	651,092	357,636	11,458
Cienfuegos. ...	365,900	800,124	8,588
	6,571,453	3,856,815	66,586

The statement of condemned stores does not include those received from the Porto Rican campaign and that hard usage and exposure due to exigencies of the service rendered unfit for issue on arrival here.

Owing to the fact that Major E. T. Wilson, C. C. S., U. S. Vols., who performed the duties of Depot Commissary at Santiago from October, 1898, to May 16, 1899, was mustered out of the service in latter month and took away with him the records pertaining to that depot, this report does not cover the working of the Subsistence Department in Santiago.

As the Department of Santiago was organized and in operation six months before the Division of Cuba was established, it does not properly come within the scope of the report for the western part of the Island; although, after the formation of the Division, of which Santiago is a part, the

Chief Commissary has exercised supervision over that as well as the rest.

From the fact that it was utterly impossible to obtain requisitions in time to secure stores before they were actually wanted by the troops, or to obtain in advance definite information as to the number of troops to be supplied from any depot, the burden of work and responsibility fell on the officers intrusted with the management of the depots. These officers were:

Major G. T. Bartlett, C. C. S., U. S. Vols., at Havana,
 Major E. T. Wilson, C. C. S., U. S. Vols., at Santiago,
 Captain T. F. Ryan, C. S., U. S. Vols., at Manzanillo,
 Captain E. B. Fenton, C. S., U. S. Vols., at Cienfuegos,
 Major H. C. Page, C. C. S., U. S. Vols., at Nuevitas,
 Captain M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. Army, at Matanzas,
 Captain P. C. Deming, C. S., U. S. Vols., at Gibara.

To these officers belongs the credit that the troops in their vicinity were at all times supplied with any of the ration articles they chose to draw, and more than the number of sales articles on the authorized list.

On January 3, 1899, the Commissary General of Subsistence authorized the issue of ice to troops forming the army of occupation. This, although of great comfort and benefit to the soldier, is probably the first time in the history of the country that ice has formed a part of the subsistence supplies for U. S. troops in the field. It has been with few exceptions fairly well supplied, although at a high rate, to interior points where it occasionally melted before it reached the troops, and where transportation could not be obtained with regularity.

In March the volunteer troops were suddenly and rapidly withdrawn from the Island. When they left the Island they were furnished with ten days field rations, and from three to five days travel rations. But under authority from the Commissary General of Subsistence these rations were so combined that while on board the boat they would have soup, cooked fresh beef, corned beef, ham, cheese, fresh bread, hard bread, canned tomatoes, coffee, sugar and molasses.

Arrangements were made for fresh beef and vegetables to be furnished as soon as they were located at camp in the United States.

This relieved the monotony of the travel rations, and, with

canned fruit bought from the company funds, proved very satisfactory.

This also furnished a good supply of food sufficiently varied to provide for the troops en route while detained at quarantine, and for the first day or so after reaching their destinations.

The arrangements made by the Subsistence Department for supply of beef and vegetables by contract, where the contractor, especially skilled and pecuniarily interested, kept down the losses, protected the government as well as the troops, and the rapid purchase and shipment of stores by the Purchasing Commissary in New York in amount sufficient for only one month at a time kept the depots stocked with fresh stores, against the quality of which not a just complaint was received.

After the departure of the volunteers plans were made by which the Chief Commissary of each department was, in addition to his other duties, given control of the depot at his station.

Officers of the Subsistence Department and the duties performed by them in the Division on June 30, 1899, were as follows:

Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río,	Major O. E. Wood, C. C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary of the Department and Depot Commissary at Quemados;
Department of Havana,	Captain Philip Mothersill, Chief Commissary;
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara,	Captain M. R. Peterson, Chief Commissary of the Department and Depot Commissary, Matanzas;
Department of Puerto Príncipe,	Captain M. J. Henry, Chief Commissary of the Department and Depot Commissary, Nuevitás;
Department of Santiago,	Major J. H. Heatwole, Chief Commissary of the Department and Depot Commissary, Santiago;

Santiago,	Captain Frederic H. Pomroy;
Cienfuegos,	Captain E. B. Fenton;
Manzanillo,	Captain Thos. F. Ryan;
Havana,	Captain Peter C. Deming, Asst. to Chief Commissary, Division of Cuba, Depot Commissary.

In addition to the supply of the United States troops in the Island, the Subsistence Department has obtained and distributed a total of 6,505,300 rations for issue to destitute Cubans. These rations have been shipped from the U. S. on request of Division Commander and transferred to the various departments in the Division of Cuba by direction from this office on orders from the Commanding General, Division of Cuba.

Attention is invited to tabulated statement herewith marked "A," showing from whence the stores were received, when and to whom they were turned over by this office. This statement does not include the 1,011,800 rations distributed to destitute Cubans in the Department of Santiago, which were issued by the Chief and Depot Commissary there under direction of the Department Commander, independently of Division Headquarters, as had been the practice before the Division was organized.

These rations, after reaching the various departments have been distributed to destitutes under direction of the Department Commanders. The improved condition of the poorer classes of Cubans, especially in the city, and great reduction in the death rate of the Island clearly demonstrates the wisdom and benefit of the free distribution of wholesome food.

Since the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, on April 11, 1899, all stores transferred for issue to Cubans have been charged to the Island of Cuba. That is, all stores which were not already in the hands of distributing officers. This quantity was considered a part of the donation from the United States and was not charged against the Island, although the actual issue to destitutes was made after April 11, 1899.

The distribution of stores on the "Comal" and "Bratton," which came to Cuba prior to January 1, 1899, was made under supervision of a civilian attached to the evacuation

commission and without reference to or assistance from this office.

For information as to quantity of subsistence stores which have been charged to the Island, attention is invited to statement herewith marked "R."

Under General Orders No. 110, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1898, the Cuban ration consisted of:—

12 ozs. flour or 16 ozs. cornmeal,	}	to 100 rations.
8 ounces bacon,		
6 lbs. coffee, green,		
10 lbs. sugar,		
2 qts. vinegar,		
4 lbs. salt,		
4 ozs. pepper,		
4 lbs. soap.		

By General Orders No. 5, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 11, 1899, the ration was modified as follows:—

8 ounces bacon or tinned meat,	}	to 100 rations.
12 ozs. flour or 16 ozs. cornmeal,		
6 lbs. coffee, green,		
10 lbs. sugar,		
2 qts. vinegar,		
4 lbs. salt,		
4 ozs. pepper,		
4 lbs. soap,		
6 rice.		

Under date of April 6, 1899, the Commanding General of the Division advised this office that the Cuban ration would be:—

50 pounds bacon or tinned beef,	}	to 100 rations.
50 pounds hard bread or flour,		
6 pounds of coffee,		
4 pounds of soap,		
15 pounds of rice,		
10 pounds of sugar.		

In addition, for sick:—

24 cans milk,
24 cans soup.

Respectfully,

A. L. SMITH,
*Major & C. S., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary,
Division of Cuba.*

Report of Cuban Rations Transferred to June 30, 1899.

No. of A. G. O. Letter.	Date of Authority.	Reported by Depot Commissary.	To	No. of Rations.	Date of Transfer at Depot.	To whom Transferred.	By whom Transferred.		
	1899				1899				
283	Jan. 23	Jan. 21 1899, since Dec. 26, 1898.	Cienfuegos.....	100,000	Jan. 9	Capt. Fenton.....	Major George T. Bartlett. C. S., W. S. V.		
"	" 23		Sancti Spiritus.....	100,000	" 12	Lieut. Cooke.....			
"	" 23		Pinar del Rio.....	50,000	" 9	Capt. Landstreet.....			
50	" 5		Nuevitas.....	50,000	" 6	{ Chief Conmy, Dept. of Puerto Principe.			
283	" 23		Trinidad.....	50,000	" 12	Lieut. Gillespie.....			
"	" 23	Jan. 25 since Jan. 21.	Matanzas.....	50,000	" 11	Capt. Peterson.....			
"	" 23		Havana.....	50,000	" 16	Lieut. Murchison.....			
"	" 23		Guanajay.....	10,000	" 11	Commissary.....			
Request of Capt. Peterson, Depot Commissary Matanzas..	Jan. 23..		Torriente.....	12,000	" 20	{ Capt. Peterson Depot Commy. Matanzas.			
			Cabezas.....	15,000	" 20				
			Jaguey.....	15,000	" 20				
			Corral Falso.....	15,000	" 20	Lient. Murchison.....			
			Alfonso XII.....	15,000	" 20				
283	Jan. 23..		Havana City.....	100,000	" 23	Lieut. Murchison.....			

Report of Cuban Rations Transferred to June 30, 1899.—Continued.

No. of A. G. O. Letter.	Date of Authority.	Reported by Depot Commissary.	To	No. of Rations.	Date of Transfer at Depot.	To whom Transferred.	By whom Transferred.
See Letter No. 378 Chief Commy. Division of Cuba. 283 Jan. 23.	23.	Jan. 31 Since Jan. 25th.	Marianao.....	25,000	Jan. 25	Lieut. Peterson.....	Major George T. Bartlett, C. C. S., U. S. V.
			Marianao Asylum.....	6,000	" 27	" ".....	
			Regla.....	100,000	Feb. 4	" Lang.....	
			Pinar del Rio.....	26,400	Jan. 27	Capt Landstreet.....	
331	27.	{	Guanajay.....	6,600	" 27	Lieut. Boyd.....	
			Guanabacoa.....	30,000	" 30	{ Capt. Gaines.....	
			City of Havana.....	254,000	Feb. 4		
283 Endorsement Division Headquarters Verbal request of Genl. Chaffee Chief of Staff March 29, 1899.	23.	{	Regla.....	100,000	" 4	Lieut. Lang.....	
			Marianao.....	1,500	" 8		
			Mazorra.....	1,500	" 8	{ Lieut. Peterson.....	
			Vereda Nueva.....	5,000	" 8		
			Bauta.....	10,000	" 8		
			Lee Orphan Asylum..	1,000	March 29	Manager Asylum.....	

Report of Cuban Rations Transferred to June 30, 1899.—Continued.

No. of A. G. O. Letter.	Date of Authority.	Reported by Depot Commissary.	To	No. of Rations.	Date of Transfer at Depot.	To whom Transferred.	By whom Transferred.
1899							
639	Feb. 13	Feb. 18th since Feb. 9th.	Matanzas.....	200,000	Feb. 15	Capt. Peterson.....	Major George T. Bartlett, C. C. S., U. S. V.
"	" 13		Guanajay.....	30,000	" 16	Lieut. Boyd.....	
713	" 15		Pinar del Rfo.....	70,000	" 16	Commissary.....	
712	" 15		Trinidad.....	50,000	" 17	Commissary.....	
"	" 15		Cienfuegos.....	75,000	" 17	Capt. Fenton.....	
689	" 15		Sagua la Grande.....	75,000	" 17	Commissary.....	
639	" 14	Havana City.....	200,000	" 3	Capt. Gaines.....		
	" 13		Regla.....	100,000	" 27	Lieut. Lang.....	
767	" 18	March 6th since Feb. 18th.	Pinar del Rfo.....	50,000	" 18	Glover.....	
Edmt. 1056	" 16		Marianao.....	25,000	" 18	Peterson.....	
883	" 25		Regla.....	10,000	" 24	Lang.....	
911	" 27		Júcaro, Ciego de Avila.....	20,000	" 27	Capt. Cornish.....	
	" 27		Havana City.....	70,000	March 2	" Gaines.....	

Report of Cuban Rations Transferred to June 30, 1899.—Continued.

No. of A. G. O. Letter.	Date of Authority.	Reported by Depot Commissary.	To	No. of Rations.	Date of Transfer at Depot.	To whom Transferred.	By whom Transferred.
	1899						
1022	March 6	April 27th since March 6th	Sagua la Grande	100,000	March 8	Commissary.....	Maj. Bartlett
"	6		Cienfuegos.....	200,000	" 8	Capt. Fenton.....	" "
1079	" 10		Pinar del Rio.....	40,000	" 8	Lieut. Lacey.....	" "
"	" 10		Guanajay.....	20,000	April 16	Capt. Dutton.....	" Mullikin
1022	" 6		Havana.....	250,000	March 8	" Gaines.....	" "
"	" 6		Regla.....	150,000	" 8	Lieut. Lang.....	" "
1079	" 10	March 6th	North Coast, Pinar del Rio.....	30,000	April 4	Steamer "Rita".....	" Bartlett
1022	" 6		Matanzas.....	250,000	March 21	Capt. Peterson.....	" Bartlett
"	" 6		Dept. of Havana.....	440,000	April 18 " 25	Major Mothersill.....	" for Mullikin
1782	May 5		Guanajay.....	15,000	May 14	Capt. Dutton.....	" "
3119	" 15		Genl. Jacinto Hernán- dez.....	5,000	" 15	Commanding officer. Major Mothersill.....	" "
	" 27		Ciego de Avila.....	1,000	" 29		Smith for
	" 29		Dept. of Havana.....	240,000	" 30		" "
3587	June 7		Dept. of Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio.....	282,000	June 1	Wood.....	" Mullikin

Report of Cuban Rations Transferred to June 30, 1899.—Continued.

No. of A. G. O. Letter.	Date of Authority.	Reported by Depot Commissary.	To	No. of Rations.	Date of Transfer at Depot.	To whom Transferred.	By whom Transferred.
856	1899 Feb. 24.		Cuban troops at Quinta los Molinos	2,000	Feb. 24		Maj. Bartlett
FROM S. S. "COMAL."							
283	Jan. 23		Matanzas	{ 175,000 }		Commy. Matanzas..	Capt. H. L. Street
1022	March 6			{ 250,000 }		{ Commy. Sagua la	
1403	April 3			{ 200,000 }		Grande.....	
	" 23		Sagua la Grande.....	{ 100,000 }		{ Commissary Puerto	
	Jan. 23		Puerto Príncipe.....	{ 100,000 }		Príncipe.....	
	March 6			{ 50,000 }		Commy. Cienfuegos..	
	April 3			{ 75,000 }		Commy. Trinidad.....	
	Jan. 23		Cienfuegos.....	{ 200,000 }		{ Commy. Sancti Spi-	
	April 3		Trinidad.....	{ 100,000 }		ritus.....	
	" 3		{ Las Lunas for Sancti	{ 20,000 }			
	" 3		{ Spiritus.....	{ 25,000 }			

Total No. of rations transferred, 5,493,500

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. SMITH,

Major and C. S., U. S. A.

STATEMENT OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TRANSFERRED
TO CUBANS FROM APRIL 11TH TO JUNE 30TH,
1899, AND PAID FOR FROM THE REVENUES
OF THE ISLAND.

Bacon	255,505 lbs.
Beef, Roast.....	116 lbs.
Beef, Corned.....	3,298 lbs.
Beef, Fresh.....	33,824 lbs.
Salmon.....	54 lbs.
Ham	317 lbs.
Flour	365,050 lbs.
Hard Bread.....	300 lbs.
Corn Meal.....	3,000 lbs.
Beans.	7,000 lbs.
Beans, Baked.....	723 lbs.
Peas	464 lbs.
Rice	212,177 lbs.
Hominy, Coarse.....	3,800 lbs.
Peas, Split.....	4,921 lbs.
Coffee, Green.....	7,297 lbs.
Coffee, Roasted.....	22,132 lbs.
Sugar, Issue.....	135,087 lbs.
Vinegar.....	206 lbs.
Salt, Issue.....	2,200 lbs.
Soap, Issue.....	8,714 lbs.
Apples, Evap.....	45 lbs.
Bacon, Bkfst.....	10,945 lbs.
Flour, Family.....	200 lbs.
Milk, Canned.....	2,625 lbs.
Oatmeal	1,772 lbs.
Prunes.	98 lbs.

Total pounds transferred..... 1,081,870 lbs.

Value of same as reimbursed the Subs. Dept.. \$ 46,823.55

Plus value of stores transferred in Dept. of
Santiago, as per statement attached..... 2,189.82

Total received..... \$ 49,013.37

A. L. SMITH,
Major, Chief Commissary.

STATEMENT OF SUBSISTENCE STORES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN
TRANSFERRED FOR ISSUE TO CUBANS IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF SANTIAGO FROM APRIL 11 TO JUNE 30, 1899, AND
PAID FOR FROM THE REVENUES OF THE ISLAND:

Capt. Wm. H. Beck, Actg. Chief Commissary, Dept. of Santiago, reports in letter of July 18, 1899:

"There is no record in this office of the amount of subsistence stores issued to indigent Cubans from April 11 to May 16, inclusive. Major E. T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V., was Chief Comsy. of the Dept. during that period and took all such records with him when he was relieved.

There were rations issued to indigent Cubans from:

May 17th to May 31st to the value of.....	\$ 875.79
June 1st to June 30th.....	1314.03
	\$ 2189.82

Bills were rendered for all accounts * * *. No money has been collected on any of the accounts."

On July 25th I sent a copy of the above to the Adjutant General, Division of Cuba, with the request "that the necessary steps be taken for the payment of the bills rendered," and on July 29th the letter was received back with the endorsement: "Bills for subsistence stores given to indigent Cubans at Santiago Depot since ratification of the Treaty of Peace, April 11th to June 2d, 1899, were on June 14th, returned to General Wood to be paid from any funds available.

W. V. RICHARDS,
Adjutant General."

A. L. SMITH,
Major, Chief Commissary.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF CHIEF COMMISSARY, DEPARTMENT
OF HAVANA, JULY 13TH, 1899.

"By authority of the Department Commander, I have issued the following subsistence stores to indigent Cubans, and have received payment for same, namely:

200 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of ham at .0914 ¢ per lb.....	\$ 18.30
7053 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of beef at .1093 ¢ per lb.....	770.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 789.25

P. MOTHERSILL,
Capt. & A. C. S., Vols."

A true copy:

A. L. SMITH,
Major, C. S., U. S. Army.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPT. M. R. PETERSON,
CHIEF COMMISSARY, DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS
& SANTA CLARA.

"From Jan. 1st to April 11th, 1899, date of the Peace Proclamation, fresh meat was issued to the city hospitals of Matanzas, 25761 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., value \$3,168. 18. This was paid for from the U. S. Subsistence funds. After April 11th, 1899, the fresh meat was paid for from the Customs funds of the Island of Cuba. It was issued as follows, April 12 to June 30, 1899:

Hospitals and Asylums:

of Matanzas.....	24,277 lbs.,	value	\$3,010.16
of Cárdenas.....	1,846 "	"	267.67
of Remedios.....	648 "	"	93.96
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	26,771 "	"	\$3,371.79

M. R. PETERSON,
Capt. & C. S., U. S. Army.
Chief & Depot Comsy."

A true copy:

A. L. SMITH,
Major, C. S., U. S. Army,

(Capt. Peterson was reimbursed directly for this).

Total value of stores as reimbursed the Subs. Dept.....		\$ 49,013.37
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Paid for as follows:

Transferred and paid for in the Department of Santiago, as per statement herewith	\$ 2,189.82
To Major Mothersill, for fresh beef and ham in months of May and June, as per his report of July 13th, copy herewith.....	789.25
To Captain Peterson, for fresh beef in months of April, May and June, as per his report of Aug. 4th, extract copy herewith	3,371.79

TO MAJOR A. L. SMITH,

Order of Division Commander of

May 15.....	\$ 4,329.40
May 18.....	7,888.74
June 22.....	925.36
June 22.....	789.28
July 11.....	9,922.79
July 17.....	102.51
July 20.....	424.39
July 27.....	85.20
July 29.....	1,270.34

\$ 49,013.37	\$ 49,013.37
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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON,

Havana, Cuba, July 31st, 1899.

The Adjutant General, Division of Cuba.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report: By Special Orders No. 248, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., October 20th, 1898, I was assigned as Chief Surgeon on the Staff of Major General Wade, at that time President of the Commission on the Evacuation of the Island of Cuba. As the Spanish occupation had not then terminated, and as there was no garrison of the United States troops, except at Santiago and vicinity, my duties were confined to procuring such information as was available in regard to sanitary conditions in the Island. The Spanish medical authorities were most courteous in facilitating this work.

Late in November I was ordered to Washington and thence to Jamaica, returning here and reporting for duty as Chief Surgeon on the Staff of the Major General Commanding the Division of Cuba, and have since been discharging the duties of that position.

The appended table will give a general view of the health conditions obtaining among the troops in the different departments of the Island. The more detailed statements will appear in the reports of the Chief Surgeons of the respective departments. The percentage of sickness is no greater than was anticipated, and barring the outbreak of an epidemic, may reasonably be expected to diminish for some time to come, from the fact that most of the troops are now in barracks and have become somewhat accustomed to the climatic conditions.

The following epidemic diseases have appeared: measles,

small-pox and cerebro spinal meningitis; all to a limited extent and easily controlled.

Typhoid fever has prevailed at two points in the Island. At Puerto Principe there was a serious outbreak in the camp of the 8th Cavalry, the disease starting about March. There were altogether 138 cases and 21 deaths.

At Camp Columbia it attacked two of the volunteer regiments, the 49th Iowa and 2nd South Carolina; but was kept fairly in hand and finally extirpated. This fever has, however, prevailed among the regular troops in that camp until a recent date, when, as the result of improve dmethods of conservation, it is apparently dying out.

Yellow fever has appeared among the troops in various places. There have been occasional cases at Guanajay, at Camp Columbia, at Sancti Spiritus, at Matanzas and at Manzanillo. I am not convinced that all the cases reported as yellow fever at these places were correctly diagnosed. At Puerto Principe the fever attacked 21 men, of whom 9 died, and 7 remain under treatment.

No infection of the barracks occupied by the main portion of the garrison could be demonstrated. The quarters of the provost guard, among whom cases occurred, were evacuated, thoroughly disinfected and re-occupied. Other cases appearing, the building was again abandoned. My opinion is that the disease was contracted at resorts in the city and that, with the exceptions noted, the quarters occupied by the troops remained free from infection. For greater safety, however, the entire command was removed to camp.

In Santiago the fever broke out in the barracks about June 12th and spread rapidly, the general hospital early becoming infected. The command was promptly moved into camp, after disinfection of their belongings. The total number of cases was 128 with 29 deaths. No new cases have developed among the troops since July 20th.

As this disease is endemic in practically all the seaports and towns of the Island, and as, under certain unknown conditions it has prevailed as an epidemic in winter as well as at other seasons, it is probable that provision should be made for permanently quartering the troops without the towns and cities, and at a distance sufficiently great to prevent easy access to the latter by the reckless and vicious of the command. Each garrison may be exposed to infection from one of its soldiers passing the night in an infected house. It might be worth while to impress on steady and

intelligent men the importance of restraining their vicious comrades from endangering the lives of those who are associated with them in the same garrison.

Up to this date, with the exceptions noted, there has been unusual exemption from yellow fever; but there is no warrant in past experience for considering that such an exemption is more than temporary, the disease being noted rather for capriciousness in its manifestations than for fulfilling sanguine expectations. Enough scattered cases have occurred to show that the infection is present. Until more is known about the germ, the duration of its life and the conditions under which it becomes active, it is wise to refrain from considering that the disease is checked.

Attention is invited to the following pregnant warning from a competent authority:—"A series of years often pass during which yellow fever is scarcely observable in the very places it specially frequents; and this, though there may be no difference in the going and coming of unacclimated strangers. Then there is rejoicing over the presumed disappearance and destruction of the disease, and a triumph of sanitary police over it is often claimed."

Stringent instructions have been issued requiring medical officers to promptly isolate and disinfect in all cases when the slightest doubt exists as to the true nature of the disease.

Chief Surgeons of departments have been directed to recommend the selection of camp grounds and constant readiness to move thereto, should it become necessary to depopulate garrisons on account of infection.

Sanitary reports have been received from all the posts in the Division and have been carefully considered in this office. There have been few complaints in regard to food and these from Puerto Príncipe, where the receipt of fresh vegetables was temporarily interrupted, owing to the epidemic at Santiago de Cuba, whence the supply was ordinarily derived. The allowance of 40 cents per diem for the food of the sick has been considered by a few surgeons to be insufficient. Further experience will, in my opinion, demonstrate that it is ample.

Lack of light clothing has been frequently commented on, as has been, in a few cases the want of rubber coats, etc.

The disposal of excreta at Camp Columbia seems to have been, for the present, satisfactorily solved by the recent introduction of the trough and odorless excavator system. Favorable reports were made of the Smith Crematory for

fecal matter and garbage, one of which was set up and tried at Pinar del Río. The results warrant the introduction of this apparatus in permanent camps, barracks and cantonments, where sewerage is impracticable.

Hospitals have either been erected, added to, or are in process of construction at Havana, Pinar del Río, Guana-jay, Camp Columbia, Matanzas, Paso Caballo and Sagua la Grande. Two hospitals have remained under the direct control of the Division Commander, one of these, known as U. S. Military Hospital No. 2, situated at the Vedado, was used for officers and civil employees. The necessity for it having passed, it was ordered to be discontinued on the 31st of July. The other, U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, is the old Spanish Military Hospital of Alfonso XIII, situated on the Príncipe Hill. Before the evacuation by the Spaniards, it was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Several of the pavilions had become infected with yellow fever, small-pox and parasitic diseases, largely owing to the overcrowding consequent upon the war. Each building had its own cesspool and the overflow was supposed to drain into the sea; but it was afterward discovered that from neglect, or other causes, the main pipe was obstructed and the overflow emptied within a short distance of the hospital. As the cesspools were not cemented, the soil in the vicinity had become soaked with fecal matter. The odor from the privies in some of the wards was offensive and none of them were supplied with portable or fixed bath tubs. The grounds were not properly policed and but little provision had been made for surface drainage. The location and general plan of the hospital were good, excepting the drainage system. Extensive renovations and additions have been initiated and in part completed. Some of the buildings, which were old and rotten, were torn down. The others were most rigidly and scrupulously disinfected, whitewashed, painted, repaired and re-floored. The cesspools were disinfected and sealed up. A complete drainage system, with bath-rooms and water closets, was installed. The grounds were cleansed, policed and disinfected where they appeared to require it. All of this has been costly and much of the work is of a character which makes no show. But it has given, and still gives, remunerative employment to native laborers, who, in default of this, might have become public charges. The Alfonso XIII was considered by its former possessors to be a model hospital. How far it fell short of this can be judged. When the projected additions and improvements are finished, this

hospital will not be surpassed by any institution with which I am acquainted and will be a noble monument of the American military occupation. In addition to taking care of the sick, it serves as a depot and training school for the hospital corps (which, composed as it is of recruits, needs extensive preparation before it can be relied on to fulfil its duties) a school for non-commissioned officers for that corps, a training school for nurses and a bacteriological and chemical laboratory, where analyses are made and observations on disease carefully conducted. It will shortly be lighted by electricity and supplied with its own ice plant and refrigerating chamber. The operating room is not, in my opinion, to be surpassed anywhere. A few native medical students are now, through the courtesy of the commanding officer, admitted for the purpose of perfecting themselves in special professional work and hospital administration.

Attached to the hospital is a steam disinfecting apparatus and a large modern steam laundry with more than sufficient capacity for the work of the institution. Recognizing the fact that the troops are exposed to possible infection by the method, which obtains at present, of permitting each man to send his washing where he pleases, efforts are being made to do the laundry work for the garrison of Havana and Camp Columbia at this place. There are many difficulties in the way, which may prove insuperable, but I think they may in time be overcome. Up to this time the hospital has been free from infection, judging from the fact that no case of contagious or infectious disease has developed therein.

Posts have been lavishly supplied with medicines, instruments, etc., necessary for the care of the sick.

The medical supply depot, from its establishment, has been amply furnished with medicines and stores. Heavy demands for desinfectants have been made upon it, but they have always been promptly honored. Lime in large quantities has been here purchased for the various garrisons, corrals, etc., in the vicinity. Various subsidiary supply depots at different places have been discontinued as being no longer needed. All requisitions made on the Surgeon General have been promptly filled. I may state, as an instance, that in anticipation of an unusual demand for desinfectants, I telegraphed to the Surgeon General and in less than three hours received a reply stating that the article had been ordered shipped. This depot is also charged with the pur-

chase of medicines, etc. for civil hospitals, the issue of U. S. supplies for that purpose having been stopped.

The hospital ship "Missouri" for some time and until No. 1 was ready for patients, acted as a floating hospital and in this capacity did excellent service, receiving the sick and wounded from Havana, Camp Columbia, Pinar del Rio and Guanajay. During one of her trips to New York with patients the hospital ship. "Bay State" which had been at Cienfuegos acting as a medical store ship, took her place. This ship (the "Bay State") was not well adapted to her purpose and was finally withdrawn, her place being taken by the hospital ship "Terry," which would do very well if she were extensively rebuilt. As it is, she is useless. It is desirable to have in an emergency, independent means of moving physicians, medical stores, hospital corps men and nurses to such points in the Island as are not accessible by rail. It is also desirable to have facilities for sending to the United States such chronic cases of illness and convalescents as would be benefited by a change of climate. For these reasons, I recommend that a serviceable ship be assigned to take the place of the "Terry."

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Paul Clendenin (Surgeon U. S. Vols.) and Acting Assistant Surgeon F. W. Fabricius died of yellow fever during the epidemic at Santiago.

There are now on duty in the Military Division, including contract surgeons, 176 officers and 530 enlisted men of the Medical Department. There are also a number of female contract nurses, many of whom are immune to yellow fever, and a few male contract nurses.

Many of the Stewards and Acting Stewards, and practically all of the privates of the Hospital Corps, are unfamiliar with their duties. It is my intention to recommend later on that a system of transfers be inaugurated by which all of these men will in turn be assigned to Hospital No. 1. to be drilled and instructed.

In most of the departments the duties of civil sanitation have been confided to the respective Chief Surgeons. These duties have included vaccination, which has been practiced on a large scale, rehabilitation and supply of hospitals, and their cleansing and disinfection; the tracing out of cases of contagious disease and taking the necessary precautions against its spreading, and general supervision of health conditions. In the former Department of Pinar del Rio, the Chief Surgeon enforced regulations in regard to pros-

titution with such success that the command remained practically free from venereal diseases.

The relations of this office with the medical officers of the Navy and the Marine Hospital Service have been such as to insure cordial co-operation in the performance of duty.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. O'REILLY,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.
Chief Surgeon.

PERCENTAGE OF CASES TAKEN SICK IN THE DIFFERENT
MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE DIVISION OF CUBA.

DEPARTMENT.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
Pinar del Rio.....	.10	.07	.052			
and Havana.....	.065	.055	.048	.082	.092	.081
Havana (City).....	.05	.068	.062	.043	.051	.054
Matanzas.....	.056	.055	.073			
and Santa Clara.....	.026	.042	.027	.068	.059	.077
Puerto Príncipe.....	.061	.087	.101	.076	.06	.071
Santiago103	.111	.091	.093	.105	.103

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

CHIEF PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Havana, Cuba, August 10, 1899.

*The Adjutant General,
Division of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending June 30, 1899.

With the establishment of the Division of Cuba a force of paymasters was sent to the Island under charge of Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., who was subsequently announced as Chief. Major Smith was relieved by Major H. M. Lord, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., March 11, 1899, and the latter was in turn succeeded by myself on June 4, 1899, in compliance with S. O. 126, A. G. O., 1899.

The duties of the officers of the Pay Department since their arrival in Cuba have been varied and burdensome. At no one time, until during the last month, has there been a sufficient force for the work required. Payments in the Department of Santiago have been made under the immediate charge of the Chief Paymaster of that department who seems to have managed his affairs in a most satisfactory manner; but owing to the small number available in other parts of the Island, payments have been frequently delayed, or made at irregular intervals, and often omitted altogether.

The payment of the Cuban Army withdrew two paymasters from a like duty with our own troops for seven weeks, and one paymaster is still absent on duty in that connection. I have realized from the first that better service would be rendered if paymasters could be stationed at points adjacent to the troops to be paid, but up to the present time it has not seemed feasible to do so, and I have made no recommendation with this end in view. I think that at least one paymaster should be stationed in Matan-

zas, one in Cienfuegos and one in Puerto Príncipe, the present number (2) to be retained in the Department of Santiago. Two more are required for the Province of Havana and Pinar del Río, making in all a total of seven paymasters besides the Chief. This number will be required for the payment of the army proper. If additional work, such as the payment of civil accounts, is to devolve upon the Pay Department, an additional force will be required.

One of our annoyances connected with duty in this Division has been the need of a proper depository for public funds. At times there have been nearly a million dollars on hand, held under guard in insecure field safes, for months at a time. These safes, too, or at least one pattern of them, were unsuited for the purpose and are less secure than an ordinary wooden box. One paymaster, upon receiving his chest from an express company, found it was open, the screws attaching the bolts to the locks having fallen out and the bolts themselves had dropped back of their own weight. There were about \$15,000.00 in the safe at this time. I had a similar experience with another safe of the same pattern, except that I could not open mine when I wished to get into it, and I had a third safe that could be readily opened when locked, though both locks and bolts appeared to be in perfect order.

A good deal of complaint has been heard against our New York checks which are subject to discount throughout the island where there are limited banking facilities. Both officers and discharged men have been mulcted in a considerable portion of their pay on this account and there has been no way of obviating the trouble. If we could deposit, to some extent, with the North American Trust Company, the difficulty would undoubtedly be lessened, but until a National Depository, in the full sense of the words, is established, we cannot expect to escape just complaint in this particular.

The personnel of the department, June 30, 1899, was as follows:

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A.	Chief Paymaster, Station Havana, Cuba.
Major G. S. Smith, Add. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Chief Paymaster, Department of Santiago, Station Santiago de Cuba.

- Major H. M. Lord,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. On duty in connection with
payment Cuban Army since
June 3d, 1899. Now in Prov-
ince of Santiago de Cuba.
- Major J. W. Dawes,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. Joined for duty at Havana,
Cuba, June 21st, 1899. Sta-
tion Havana, Cuba.
- Major J. S. Wilkins,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. On duty in connection with
the payment of Cuban Army
June 1st to July 26th, 1899.
Station Havana, Cuba.
- Major J. R. Lynch,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. Station Havana, Cuba.
- Major W. R. Graham,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. Station Havana, Cuba.
- Major J. G. Sanders,
Add. Paymaster, U. S. V. Station Santiago, Cuba.

Respectfully submitted,

F. S. DODGE,

*Major & Paymaster, U. S. A.
Chief Paymaster.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Havana, August 7, 1899.

To the

*Adjutant General, Division of Cuba,
Havana, Cuba.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Judge Advocate's Office of the Division of Cuba, since the organization of the Division, of which I was appointed Judge Advocate pursuant to S. O. No. 295, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., December 15, 1898, by General Order No. 2, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, Havana, December 29, 1898.

The work of this office has been principally connected with civil matters relating to the administration of the government of the Island under military occupation, rather than to questions of military law and administration which have been comparatively few in number.

On the 1st day of January, 1899, when the sovereignty of Spain over the Island of Cuba was transferred to the United States and the Island came under control of the military government of occupation, the Division Commander became its Military Governor by the prior appointment of the President of the United States.

Under his orders I received, on that date, from the Spanish authorities in charge thereof, the transfer of the following departments of the former government, viz:

1. That of the "*Secretary of the General Government of the Island.*"
2. The office of "*The Presidency of the Council of Secretaries.*"
—(Aut. Gov't.)
3. The "*Department of Grace, Justice and Government.*"

The first two departments required but little attention, and, later, were merged into the Department of State and Government, after the reorganization of all the departments of governments by order of the Military Governor,

dated January 11, 1899, which consolidated the departments previously existing into four, viz:

1. *The Department of State and Government.*
2. *The Department of Finance.*
3. *The Department of Justice and Public Instruction.*
4. *The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Industries, and Public Works.*

Secretaries were appointed for these departments, to all of whom, except the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, I administered the oath of office, by direction of the Military Governor, January 16, 1899.

The Department of Grace, Justice and Government in my charge required more work than the other two because of pending questions requiring action, but only such as were necessary were acted upon, others being carried over until the Secretary, to be appointed, should take charge of the department.

Though appointed at the same date as the other Secretaries he did not, on account of absence, take the oath of office until January 31, 1899.

The circumstances attending duty here required, from the very beginning, a careful investigation into, and study of, the prior form of government, its organization and methods of administration; the laws governing the Island; the organization of the courts; the judicial system of the Island; and the changes and modifications most immediately needed; from which, with information obtained from all available sources, the Military Governor could carry out the purposes of his administration as indicated by him to the people of Cuba in his proclamation of January 1, 1899.

In pursuance with his objects, as stated in that proclamation, the departments of government have been reorganized; representative Cubans have been appointed to fill the offices; many oppressive taxes and restrictions remitted or abolished; provisions made for suspension of sale of mortgaged property to enable owners to recover from the disastrous effects of the war, and lenders to secure their loans in full after due time; property has been restored to its owners; a Supreme Court has been established and other courts of the Island reorganized; the "incomunicado" system abolished; and in many ways, action has been taken for the immediate benefit of the people.

The questions, therefore, which have come to his office have concerned methods of government; proposed changes

or modifications of existing laws, concerning foreign relations, such as citizenship, naturalization, extradition, requisitorial letters, authentication of foreign documents for use in Cuba, and in Cuba for use in foreign countries; customs, etc., etc.

A number of decrees or orders, have been promulgated, some of which were drawn in this office and others referred to it for examination. About 20 of these have been considered, and about the same number of questions affecting the jurisdiction of courts.

About 25 "concessions", involving some millions of dollars, and more than that number of "claims", have also been acted upon, together with a large number of questions upon many divers subjects, among which are embraced the "rights, powers and duties of military government; appeals, petitions, protests, marriage and divorce, licenses, admittance to the practice of professions, prisons, prisoners and pardons, enlistment of foreigners, taxes, garnishee, customs affairs, government of provinces and municipalities, mortgages and conditional sales, civil employees, bonds and sureties, public lands, public institution, construction of laws, rules, and regulations, and innumerable incidental questions arising under the conditions of government by military occupation.

Thus it has been required, in addition to questions relating to the administration of military affairs, to act upon matters affecting:

1. The construction of Spanish as well as American laws.
2. The construction and application to particular cases of the terms of the Protocol and Treaty with Spain.
3. The relations of Cuba to the United States, and to other foreign countries.
4. The reorganizations of courts and their methods of procedure.
5. Changes in the existing laws.
6. Claims and opinions, as to property rights, etc.
7. Claims, and opinions, as to concessions, grants, transfers of property, etc.

These matters have involved the construction and application, not only of Spanish and American laws, but also of Constitutional and International Law.

Prior to the military occupation, the highest Court of Appeal was the Supreme Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo) at Madrid, Spain. In order to replace this it has been necessary to organize a Supreme Court for the Island of Cuba,

which was done by the Military Governor, April 14, 1899, and its methods of procedure prescribed by his order of July 21, 1899.

The Audiencias of the Island were also reorganized by the Military Governor June 15, 1899, one being established in each province with both civil and criminal jurisdiction; one being located in Havana, one at Matanzas, and one at Santiago, whilst the other three,—the Audiencias of Pinar del Río, Santa Clara and Puerto Príncipe,—had jurisdiction in criminal cases only, the civil cases being brought before one of the others, which had civil jurisdiction; those in the Province of Pinar del Río coming to Havana, those in the Province of Santa Clara going to Matanzas, and those in the Province of Puerto Príncipe to Santiago.

Reforms have been made, at the same time, in the methods of procedure, and more are needed but they must come slowly.

It seems generally admitted that the difficulties in the way of obtaining justice exist more in the manner in which the courts were organized and their methods of procedure, than in the laws themselves; and this is especially true in criminal cases.

The laws of this country, being those of Spain, are based upon the old Roman laws: the methods of procedure, particularly, are vastly different to those of our own country and, in many respects, are far behind the needs of any people with advanced ideas as to personal rights, liberty, and self government.

Many changes for the better have already been made, but the process has, necessarily, been slow because the reasons for the existence of the present laws ought first to be understood before those laws are changed, and it is better to go slowly and build wisely, than to advance too swiftly and not so surely.

It is necessary to educate the people up to the ideas hitherto foreign to them in order to prepare them for advancement by their own action.

Many things which might be accomplished if this were American territory cannot be done, as yet, under the existing conditions. It is necessary to respect the views of those who are to be permanently here as to what will be best for the future of the Island. In many things they are not ready for the introduction of Anglo-Saxon ideas, for they will not weld, or unite well, with those of the Latin race, and their habits of thought or conceptions of right and wrong.

It will require time for a fuller development and a clearer understanding of what we believe, from our education and experience, to be best for them under a Republican form of government, and even to enable many of them to understand what such a government means and is.

Notwithstanding this, much progress has already been made and the past six months have witnessed changes for the better, which can only be appreciated by those Americans who have lived here through that period and have had a comprehensive knowledge of what has transpired and the difficulties which have been met and overcome.

The situation has been, and is, a most unusual one, for we are governing Cuba now by military occupation under belligerent rights acquired through our war with Spain; holding a friendly territory with the object of enabling a firm and stable government to be established.

For this reason the status here, and the conditions of government, differ radically from those affecting Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and steps which might be taken in those Islands, because they are fully subject to and controlled by the United States as being entirely its own territory in the future, cannot be taken here under the conditions of our occupation and with a people accustomed to an entirely different form of government, different system of laws and methods of procedure, and whose modes of life and habits of thought, differ radically from our own. The difficulties to contend with are, therefore, much greater than in those countries, and extremely careful consideration is required upon subjects which, in the other Islands, might be at once acted upon.

I do not recall in history any condition of government exactly in accordance with the situation here. There have been many instances of military occupation but none under these precise conditions.

Questions have, therefore, arisen which are without exact precedent and which must be acted upon with due consideration of their future effect. Precedents established now will affect the future course of events in the Island and, perhaps, extend beyond its limits. The Military Governor must make his decisions not alone according to the laws of his own country, or his own ideas as to rules and regulations established there, but with a due regard to existing laws here; to the race of men; their education; their customs; the conditions under which they have been born and the ideas with which they have become imbued and

which, though they may be bad under our conception of what is right, cannot be at once eradicated.

That progress has been made, and that satisfactorily, must be evident to those who knew the Island prior to January 1, 1899, and know it now under its changed conditions. The start has been made in the right direction, and every month, week, and day, even, progress is being made; the seed sown is giving evidence of life and vigor and of assurance that it will soon ripen, and there will follow a fully developed government of freemen, under liberal laws and guarantees of liberty and personal rights.

The dark days of Cuba have passed and the dawn of a brighter and prosperous future is already appearing.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,

*Major and Judge Advocate U. S. Vols.,
Judge Advocate, Div'n of Cuba.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL,

Havana, August 15 1899.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of this office from May 23, to June 30, 1899.

On the organization of the Division, Lieutenant Colonel O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, then Brigadier General of Volunteers, was assigned as Inspector-General. In obedience to paragraph 70, Special Orders No. 13, current series, Adjutant General's Office, I reported on January 25, and was assigned to duty as assistant to the Inspector General. By General Orders No. 30, current series, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, I was announced as Inspector-General, vice General Ernst, relieved. There are no records left in this office of any inspections made by General Ernst.

During the period I have made no inspection of posts or troops or money accounts. I have acted on property enumerated on five inventory and inspection reports. The number of articles was 1574, none of the prices of which were obtainable from responsible officers as most of the articles were emergency purchases and had been several times transferred. Eighteen articles were retained in service, 1550 destroyed or broken up and 6 sold.

I have made many special investigations of public buildings, (of the Island of Cuba) barracks, hospitals, water systems and supply, sewer systems, slaughter-houses and refrigerators, of which reports have been made both verbal and written.

Attention is respectfully called to the variety of uniforms worn by officers. Material of various kinds and colors is manufactured into garments of the pattern of the khaki and field blouse. Many of these materials suffer a change of color with each successive washing. The use of a light brown linen made up in the pattern of khaki is very general and gives satisfaction. Many officers are seen wearing white duck without insignia, or with such insignia as fancy dictates. It would seem that from this variety there could be authorized a uniform with sufficient insignia to clearly indicate rank which would be suited to the requirements of

the climate, not easily soiled and when soiled, washed without change of color. Clothing requiring much washing soon wears out as the water is hard and the use of chemicals the rule. The variety in headgear is also noticeable and extends from many styles and shapes of caps to Panama and straw hats and helmets. The regulation white helmet gives satisfaction, except the color, which readily shows dirt in a country where dust and perspiration are ever present. Clothing issued, being of light weight, soon loses shape and causes a lack of the smart and neat appearance to which we have been accustomed. It is hoped that the new issue of khaki will be of a fast color. The appearance of that at present worn, when troops are in bodies, is of a rainbow nature, shading from the original color to white.

I have been absent from my station six days at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe on special duty in accordance with paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 62, current series, Headquarters, Division of Cuba; two days at Santiago de las Vegas inspecting barracks and locating artesian well; two days at sea inspecting U. S. A. T. "Terry."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ROLFE,

Major, Inspector General,

U. S. Volunteers

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

DIVISION OF CUBA.

HAVANA, CUBA,

August, 14, 1899.

*To the
Adjutant General,
Division of Cuba,
Havana.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Signal Corps of the Army in Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1899.

In compliance with Special Orders 285, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, December 3, 1898, I proceeded to Havana, Cuba, where I arrived on December 21st, bearing instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army relative to the control and administration of the telegraph and telephone lines in the Island of Cuba.

Upon my arrival in Havana, I met Captain Martin L. Hellings, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who had preceded me, in compliance with orders from the Adjutant General of the Army and instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Captain Hellings informed me that the officials of the Spanish Government were reluctant to grant permission for the representative of the United States Government to visit the telegraph office in Havana. This authority, however, was finally secured through the courtesy of Major General James F. Wade, President of the American Commission in Havana, who gave Captain Hellings a letter of introduction to the Acting Captain General Castellanos, requesting that the representatives of the United States Signal Corps be granted access to the Government telegraph office for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the details of the Cuban telegraph system. The permission was finally granted to enter the telegraph office about December 17th, and from that time until January 1st, Captain Hellings, who is an experienced electrician and telegraph operator, was occupied in studying the organization and operation of the telegraph service of the Island. Finally, on January 1, 1899, Captain Hellings, under my

direction, received the transfer of the telegraph office in Havana from the Spanish officials in charge, and he continued in charge of the Havana telegraph office until January 12th, when he was relieved by Lieutenant William Mitchell, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, and returned to his station at Key West on January 13th, after having rendered the most valuable assistance during the period of transfer of the Spanish telegraph lines in Cuba to the United States Signal Corps.

The Signal Corps Battalion, under Lieut-Colonel Joseph E. Maxfield, Chief Signal Officer, 7th Army Corps, had preceded me to Havana, where they arrived on December 16th and went into camp with the 7th Army Corps at Camp Columbia, about seven miles from Havana near Buena Vista station. I found that Colonel Maxfield had already established telegraphic communication with the principal telegraph office in Havana, having constructed a separate line, making direct communication with the cable office from General Lee's Headquarters at Marianao, thus securing quick telegraphic communication with the War Department in Washington. Not only were the sub-divisions of the 7th Army Corps placed in telephone communication with Division Headquarters, but a central telephone station was established in the Signal Camp, and telephone lines were extended to the city of Havana, placing the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, Collector of Customs, Postal Department, Chief Commissary, Medical and Sanitary Departments all in communication through the telephone station at Camp Columbia.

Colonel Maxfield was relieved from duty as Chief Signal Officer of the 7th Army Corps on January 14th by Lieut.-Colonel Richard P. Strong, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who continued the work which had already been so successfully inaugurated, with great energy and efficiency.

Between December 16th and January 14th, the Battalion of the Signal Corps had erected 44 miles of line, establishing 5 telegraph and 14 telephone stations within the limits of the camp. From January 14th to March 1st, 53 miles of additional line had been erected. The telegraph and telephone system at Camp Columbia on March 1st included 97 miles of line, 9 telegraph stations and 38 telephone stations.

The postal and telegraph service in the Island of Cuba, under the Spanish Government, constituted a bureau known as "Cuerpo de Comunicaciones", in the Department of Public Works, and my first and most difficult task was to

arrange for the separation of the telegraphic service from the postal service of the Island. Owing to the generous co-operation of Major E. G. Rathbone, who had been designated as Director General of Posts of Cuba, these branches of the public service have been completely re-organized, after the plan of similar services in the United States, and while there was much confusion and some delay in the completion of this work, I have no hesitation in saying now—at the end of six months—that both the mail and telegraph service in the Island of Cuba are fully organized and the duties pertaining to them more promptly executed than they were under the previous administration, when the services were united.

Previous to the arrival of the Commanding General of the Island, I had a conference with the Committee from the Post Office Department of the United States, and later with Major Rathbone, who informed me that the existing organization of the Postal Service on the Island would be continued after the first of January, until it was possible, through familiarity with the work, to introduce a new organization without confusion. This continuation of the postal service and the postmasters after the first of January proved of great assistance to me in re-organizing the telegraph system, as many of the postmasters were operators and continued to act in that capacity until their places could be filled by Volunteer Signal Corps men, or by civilians, who were familiar with the American Morse Code. The most important telegraph centres on the Island were quickly supplied with American operators, in anticipation of the change from Continental to American Morse code for the transaction of official business. This change was absolutely necessary to enable the telegraph service to meet the demands of the Government, and as the Cuban telegraph operators were not familiar with the American Morse Code, and very few of them were sound operators, it became necessary to dispense with the services of most of them, substituting therefor men who were familiar with the methods of performing work under the Morse system.

On December 26th, 1898, I reported in person to the Major General, Commanding the Island of Cuba, as Chief Signal Officer, Division of Cuba, in compliance with Special Orders 299, Headquarters of the Army, December 19, 1898. Anticipating the surrender of the Island on January 1st, 1899, I secured from the Division Commander the following order, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
 No. 3. } Havana, December 30, 1898.

"1. All telegraph and telephone lines, including all accessories thereto, recently the property of the Spanish Government in Cuba, are hereby declared, until further orders, to be the United States Military Lines, and in conformity with paragraph 1,537 Army Regulations, fall under the Chief Signal Officer for maintenance and operation.

"2. All means of communication by means of telegraph, telephone, etc., in the Division of Cuba, will be established and maintained by the Signal Corps, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the Division. The Chief Signal Officers of each Army Corps or Department will at once furnish the Chief Signal Officer of the Division with a map and a description of the lines or system now under his control. Any change will be at once reported.

"3. Line receipts accruing from the operation of telegraph and telephone lines, will be used for the operation, maintenance and repair thereof in the Division of Cuba, and will be regularly accounted for in the same manner as line receipts of military telegraph lines in the United States.

"4. New lines necessary for military purposes, will be constructed only on the authority of the Commanding General of the Division. An accurate history of all such lines will be kept, so that they may be easily identified as the property of the United States.

"5. The tariff rate for the transmission of messages will be twenty cents for ten words or less, the address and signature to be included. All words in excess of ten will be charged for at the rate of two cents per word. No message will be transmitted for a less charge than twenty cents."

"6. This order to take effect January 1, 1899.

By command of Major General Brooke:

L. W. V. KENNON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Under the provisions of this order, I assumed control of the Government telegraph service in the Island of Cuba, and proceeded at once to arrange for the repair of the lines

which, in many portions of the Island had been completely destroyed by the insurgents, and where not completely destroyed were so much out of repair as to make them unfit for use. The wires had been cut, the joints poorly made, and in some sections where portions of the old line are still in use, it will be necessary to re-construct, using new wire, before proper service can be obtained.

Realizing that the most important duty to be performed by the Signal Corps was the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Commanding General and the troops under his command, and the various posts, I proceeded at once to plan an extension of the telegraph system with a view of placing every camp, garrison and important cities on the Island in telegraphic communication with the Headquarters of the Division.

On the first of January we were placed in possession of a broken and delapidated system of lines, generally following the railway system in the western portion of the Island, the Government line in many cases being placed on poles belonging to the railway companies. Troops had already occupied the eastern and southern portion of the Island, and were not in communication with Havana except by irregular mail service.

The officials of the Signal Corps had months before looked ahead to the possible occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States forces, and at the commencement of the war had endeavored to provide the necessary material and supplies to be at hand for any emergency.

With the first command under General Carpenter, an officer with a detachment of Signal Corps men were ordered to Puerto Príncipe, taking with them sufficient material for the construction of a land line from that city to the South coast, where cable communication could be established. Immediately upon the arrival of this force at Puerto Príncipe in December, this line was rapidly constructed, first by using the ordinary field line, afterwards, by using permanent poles, so that early in January the central portions of the Island were placed in telegraphic communication with the Commanding General by constructing a line from north to south across the Island, connecting with the railway telegraph line, which extends from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas.

During the month of November, 1898, the Signal Corps established a depot of telegraph supplies at Savannah Georgia, where material necessary for the construction of five

hundred miles of telegraph line was collected; 5000 poles were also contracted for. All this before any move was made for the occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States forces, and in anticipation thereof.

This material thus collected and near at hand greatly facilitated telegraphic construction during the early occupation after January first. In fact, otherwise it would not have been possible to have completed the overland telegraph line from Havana to Santiago on April first, the date of its final completion, and the date when the Commanding General was in telegraphic communication with every military post and every important city on the Island. The Honorable Secretary of War, who was at Santiago at this date, sent the first message over the line, to the President, as follows:

"The telegraph line constructed by the Government between this place and Havana has this day been opened for business thus giving better facilities for communication between Washington and Santiago than heretofore. I know you will join in congratulations to the officers who have superintended construction and to General Wood, who has nearer communication with the outside world than ever before."

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who was making an inspection of the telegraph lines in Cuba, was on that date in Havana, and signalized the completion of this line by the following dispatch to the War Department, viz:

"The overland military telegraph line to Santiago completed at ten thirty this morning. The system of military lines is practically perfected, there now being in operation nine lines crossing the Island from North to South and one trunk line running through the centre of the Island from Pinar del Rio at the extreme western end through Havana and Santiago to Baracoa at extreme eastern end. General Brooke can now reach over his own lines every military command and every town of importance in Cuba. The operation and reorganization of these lines is due to Colonel Dunwoody's executive ability and constant application to the work. Have Colonel Montgomery present this dispatch to the President."

After the completion of the through overland line from Havana to Santiago, Department Commanders made the

request for the construction of additional lines in their Department with the view of bringing points then inaccessible within quick communication in order to facilitate administrative work under their supervision. In no case has a request for the extension of old lines or the construction of new lines been refused, and at the close of the fiscal year the Signal Corps is operating 2,500 miles of telegraph line in the Island of Cuba. Approximately 600 miles of this line has been constructed by the Signal Corps, and 500 miles of new line were constructed within 90 days from the date of occupation. It is not claimed that this construction is of the best character, but it was as good as could be expected under the circumstances, and it answered the purposes for which it was constructed.

Both the officers and men employed in this work were not only willing, but enthusiastic in its prosecution, and with scarcely an exception they deserve credit for the successful performance of the work, of which they may well be proud.

I have this day received an extract from the report of the Inspector General of the Army, who was in Cuba about the time of the completion of the through line, and it is gratifying to note that he refers to the work of the Signal Corps in this Island and Porto Rico in the following terms:

“The good work of the Signal Corps in the two Islands was everywhere in evidence, and the completion of the overland telegraph line from Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba and on to Baracoa will materially expedite Government business.”

The muster-out of the Volunteer Signal Corps during April and May caused much embarrassment as a complete re-organization of the service was necessary. Scarcely five per cent of the Signal Corps men remained on the Island, and it was, therefore, necessary to secure civilians to take the place of enlisted men as operators. It was only after a great exertion, and the prompt co-operation of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that I was enabled to replace these men in time to prevent a collapse of the Service. In fact, at one time a telegraphic strike was threatened immediately after the discharge of a large number of enlisted men, when civilians were clamoring for an increase of salary, their demands being such as to render it impossible for the Service to meet them or to comply with the request for increase of salaries. The prompt dispatch of

enlisted operators has placed the system on a firm basis and completely under control.

Anticipating the ultimate transfer to the officials of the Cuban Government, I have endeavored to secure the services of native operators and linemen, and in many cases, have employed men of limited skill, with the hope that by experience they might improve, and be able to maintain the service after the return of the Signal Corps to the United States. As an evidence of my efforts in this direction, I would say that there are employed in connection with the telegraph lines in Cuba, 179 natives, 54 Americans and 80 enlisted men of the Signal Corps, showing that more than one-half of the employees of the telegraph service in Cuba are natives. It is my purpose to increase this number, and I have given every facility to the native operators to improve and acquire the Morse system of operating by opening a School of Instruction, and giving the free use of instruments to improve all those who might apply and gave evidence of capacity to improve. This School is now closed temporarily, but will be re-opened as soon as repairs on building in which the school is located are completed. A number of Cuban operators who have practiced for some time have been given employment in the service, with the view of utilizing their knowledge of the Spanish language at the stations to which they have been assigned.

As soon as possible after the occupation of the Island the closed circuit system was adopted, and the Morse Code utilized by all American operators for the transmission of official and commercial business. Cuban operators, however, were permitted to continue to the use of the Continental Code, for the purpose of transmitting commercial business in the Spanish language, and many of the American operators have become so skilled in the use of the Continental Code that they are able to work with the native operators, while but few of the native operators are as yet able to use the Morse Code. This Service has been locally criticized for the exclusive use of the Morse Code, but this criticism is not well founded, as the Continental Code has been authorized under certain conditions, and experience has shown that the most serious errors in the transmission of dispatches have been made by Cuban operators sending messages in the Spanish language.

On January 1st, the date of the transfer of the telegraph lines in Cuba to the United States Signal Corps, the telegraph system, broken and incomplete as it was, extended

no further than to Santa Clara to the eastward and to Pinar del Río to the westward. The Government lines followed the railroads and in many cases these lines were out of repair, and the limited telegraph business of the Island was largely performed over the railway lines.

Commencing with the Department of Pinar del Río, which was under the charge of Captain Ambrose Higgins, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, the lines in this Department were rapidly placed in thorough working order by this efficient officer, and new lines were constructed to Mariel, Guanajay, Viñales, San Luis and San Juan y Martinez. The line from Pinar del Río to Havana was re-constructed throughout, new wire being substituted for the broken and worn out wire, which could not be kept in repair.

In the Province of Havana much repair work has been required, owing to the unserviceable condition of the numerous lines running throughout that Province. The work has been under the charge successively of Captain John J. Ryan, Captain Leonard D. Wildman, Captain Ambrose Higgins, and Captain Edward B. Ives, Signal Officers of Volunteers, assigned as Signal Officers of this Province. It has been with great difficulty that the lines in this Province have been kept in working order and no satisfactory service can be expected until the old lines are renewed, and new wires substituted for the wire now in use. Captain Ives, the present Signal Officer of this Department is now re-constructing the telegraph line from Havana to Matanzas, and it is my purpose to build a new line carrying at least two wires over this route, using iron telegraph poles which have been ordered for this purpose. If the existing Government continues, I shall extend this line of iron telegraph poles from Matanzas to Jovellanos, and thence eastward to Santa Clara, with a view of securing reliable, unbroken communication to the eastward. In fact, if the overland telegraph line to Santiago is to be maintained, it would be much cheaper in the long run to re-build it, using iron telegraph poles throughout its entire length.

In the Department of Matanzas much repair work has been required, but the lines were promptly put in working order, and the service in that Department completely re-organized under the efficient and energetic officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Reber, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who is now in charge as Captain and Signal Officer of Volunteers. In addition to his duties as Signal Officer of that Department, Captain Reber has served as Superintendent of the

telegraph lines of the Island, and has made a personal inspection of the entire line from Santa Clara eastward to Holguín, and the report which he submitted in this connection contains valuable information, which will prove useful in maintaining the telegraph system of the Island, as it not only gives the character of the lines and the manner in which it was constructed, but also describes the typographical features of the country through which the line runs, giving the location of the forests, character of the soil, timber supply, and kind of woods best suited for telegraph poles in this country.

In the Department of Santa Clara the real extension of the telegraph line may be said to commence. Captain R. O. Rickard, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, was Signal Officer of this Department prior to its consolidation with the Department of Matanzas. A new line was constructed from Placetas to Sancti Spíritus; a double line was constructed by contract between Santa Clara and Sancti Spíritus, and after the completion of the latter the line to Placetas was discontinued. Previous to the construction of the line from Santa Clara to Sancti Spíritus, the overland line was constructed, starting from Sancti Spíritus and connecting with the railway system of telegraph in the western portion of the Island, through the line from Sancti Spíritus to Placetas around through Sagua la Grande to Santo Domingo. This route of the line made communication by telegraph uncertain, and the conditions have been much improved by the direct line which is now in operation between Santa Clara and Sancti Spíritus.

The enclosed chart marked "B" shows the telegraph system of the Island of Cuba, now under the control of the United States Signal Corps. Lines to the east of Sancti Spíritus, with the exception of the line on the Trocha and the short line from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas, have been constructed by the United States Signal Corps.

The section of line from Sancti Spíritus to Ciego de Avila was built by Captain J. P. Wooten, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps. The section from Ciego de Avila to Victoria de las Tunas was constructed by the 11th Company, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, under the command of Captain Carl F. Hartman, Signal Officer, Department of Puerto Príncipe. The section of line from Puerto Príncipe Province extending southward to Santa Cruz was constructed by a detachment of the Signal Corps under the direction of Lieutenant Victor Shepherd, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps. The

line from Victoria de las Tunas to Puerto Padre and from Victoria de las Tunas to Holguin was built by Lieutenant William Mitchell, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, with a detachment of Signal Corps men, Lieutenant William Jarvie, Jr., U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, superintended the construction of the line from Bayamo to Holguin and the re-wiring of the line from Holguin to Jibara. Captain Frederick L. Martin, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, completed the line from Bayamo to Manzanillo under the direction of Captain Frederick T. Leigh, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who was Signal Officer of the Department of Santiago.

The work in the Department of Santiago has been much embarrassed by the frequent changes in the Signal Officers of that Department. During last Spring these changes were so rapid as to make it almost impossible to obtain information as to the operation of the line, six officers having been assigned in as many weeks as Signal Officers of that Department. In fact, at the present time the work is much embarrassed on account of the danger from yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba, and the Signal Officer assigned by the War Department to that station has been detained at Puerto Príncipe by order of the Commanding General of that Department.

The line from Santiago to Guantánamo and from Santiago to Bayamo was built under the direction of Captain Leigh, and Captain J. E. Brady, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps. The line from Guantánamo to Sagua de Tánamo was constructed by a detachment of the Signal Corps under the command of Lieutenant George C. Burnell, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, and the line from San Luis to Mayari by Captain A. W. Yancey, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, with a small detachment of men of the Signal Corps.

In the general construction work, Cuban laborers were employed, and the men of the Signal Corps were utilized for the stringing of wires and superintending the work of the laboring party.

It was necessary to push this work forward with great rapidity, in order to have telegraphic communication throughout the Island as soon as possible. While it was the purpose to make this line permanent, it was not possible to do the best construction work with the means at hand in the limited time. Rapid construction was of the first importance and its completion at a time when the affairs of the Island were in a very unsettled condition, was opportune and proved of great service in the Administration of the

official business of the Island, more than 50,000 Government messages having been transmitted over these lines from the Havana office alone during the past six months.

In the enclosed report of Lieutenant W. M. Talbott, Signal Officer of Volunteers, one of the most capable and efficient officers in the Corps, now in charge of the Military Telegraph Office, Havana, will be noted the location of lines, names of stations, the number of improvements which have been made in the method of transacting business both at the central office and throughout the Island. There will be found with this report a statement showing the number of messages handled at each station during the month, the average monthly receipts and expenses. The receipts at most of the stations are not equal to the expenditures, which is doubtless due to the paralyzed condition of business. If the revival of business will not justify the continuation of the telegraph system now in operation, it would be wise to reduce the expenditures as soon as possible, so that the expense of maintaining the line shall not exceed in amount the telegraph line receipts. I would not, however, recommend any change in the present system until the form of Government becomes settled.

A description of the telegraph circuits of the system, and the location of the repeating stations on the Island, are given in the reports of Captain Samuel Reber, and Lieutenant W. M. Talbott. I also enclose a list of the stations in operation on the 30th of June, 1899, with the names of employees at each, salaries received and duties performed, and giving in the case of enlisted men, the rank.

The chart accompanying Captain Samuel Reber's report exhibiting the telegraph lines, names of stations, cable lines, etc., was prepared after a personal inspection of the lines. It shows quite accurately the location of the lines to the eastward after leaving Santa Clara.

The telegraph rates which were announced on December 30, 1898, by order of the Commanding General of the Division, continued in force until May 5th, 1899, when the rates which were first established and were lower than those charged by the Spanish Government were replaced by the following rates, which still continue in force, with the exception that a uniform rate of one cent per word is charged for press dispatches.

A rate of twenty cents for ten words will be retained for messages passing through parts of not more than three Provinces including that in which the message originates. An ad-

ditional charge of one cent per word will be made for each additional Province above three.

The free use of the telegraph lines of Cuba has been extended to all Civil Departments for the transaction of public business, under the restrictions as set forth by Circular No. 93, Headquarters Division of Cuba, June 26th, 1899, as follows:

“The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The military telegraph lines of the Island of Cuba will, for public business, be used only for the transmission of important messages of urgency, which, if sent by mail, would probably result in detriment to the public interest.

II. Telegrams will be concise and so written that punctuation marks will not be required to insure understanding. All useless words will be omitted. The last name of the person addressed, and of the sender of the message, or the title of office, will generally be sufficient.

III. Messages from the following classes of officials, relating to urgent public business, will be sent without charge, viz:

1. Officers of the United States Government, connected with the Military and Naval Service; officials of the Postal, Treasury, Marine Hospital, Weather and Customs Service.

2. The Secretaries of the Civil Government, viz: Department of State and Government.

Department of Finance.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

Department of Agriculture, Industries, Commerce and Public Works, and their Assistant Secretaries.

3. The Chief Justice, Fiscal and Secretary, or the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Presidents, Fiscals and Secretaries of the Audiencias.

The Judges of the First Instance and Instruction.

4. Civil Governors of Provinces.

Auditor of Department of Finance.

Chief Officer, Department of Finance of Provinces.

Alcaldes, in communicating with the Governor

General of the Island, Civil Governors of Provinces, and Secretaries of the Civil Government.

Officers of the Insular Police.

General Máximo Gómez.

IV. Replies to messages from the officers mentioned above, which conform to the provisions of paragraph I, will be transmitted free.

V. Should messages be sent which, in the judgment of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Cuba, contain matter not entitled to free transmission, he will submit a copy of such message to these Headquarters.

VI. Messages which seem unnecessarily long, or to contain matter not entitled to free transmission, if sent by properly authorized persons will be accepted; but after having been sent, will be forwarded by mail to the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Cuba.

VII. Superfluous words or other matter not entitled to free transmission will be charged against and collected from the sender.

VIII. All permission heretofore granted for free transmission of telegraph messages is hereby revoked and franks will be issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Division upon application, to persons mentioned in the above lists.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier General, Chief of Staff".

The Signal Officers of the several Departments were directed to assume supervision of the telephone systems within their Departments, and such supervision was continued until the Tax Order of March 25th, 1899, which directed that the revenues due from telephone companies, in accordance with the concessions under which they were organized, were to be turned over to the municipality under which they operated. The prompt action of the Signal Officers in requiring officials of the telephone companies to comply with the terms of the concessions under which they were operating resulted in an improvement of the telephone service, and the prompt payment into the Treasury of the Island of Cuba of the percentage of the income as required by the concessions. Major George P. Scriven, Signal Officer, Department of Havana, was designated as Inspector of the Red Telefonica system of Havana, and in his report will be found a complete statement showing the earnings of that Company.

In this connection, I desire to express my high appreciation of the courtesies and substantial assistance from the officials of the Red Telefonica Company, during the early occupation of Cuba by the United States forces. The free use of wires and poles, in many cases, the assistance of labor were given by this Company, when it would have been difficult to have established the telephone communication necessary for public business without delay.

I have endeavored to organize a complete system of repairs throughout the entire length of the telegraph line, and the number of repairmen required may seem unusually large, but it is not greater than is necessary to meet the exigencies of the service, first, owing to the condition of the lines, and, second, owing to the numerous interruptions, which are due to the severe local storms and the violent tornadoes, cyclones, etc., which are likely to pass over this section occupied by the lines during the months of August, September and October.

In making the repairs in the vicinity of railways, every facility has been offered by the railway officials to assist in keeping up telegraphic communication. In fact, these officials have been generous, supplying free transportation for material in many cases, transportation for men and working parties, and granting authority for the use of speeders, which have been supplied by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to run over their line. In fact, there has been a willingness on the part of these officials to co-operate for the benefit of the general public.

Under certain conditions, railways are permitted to send by telegraph commercial messages, and I enclose copy of Royal Order under which such service was performed. Upon several occasions I found that telegrams had been sent by railway operators from stations where this Service was maintained but only two or three dispatches of this nature have been brought to my attention.

I enclose copy of the Concession granted by the Spanish Government to the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, and the information contained therein may prove of service in the future adjustment of the telegraph business of the Island of Cuba. The Agent of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, Mr. Eugene Fortun y Varona, who is also Agent of the International Telegraph Company at Havana, has been of much assistance to me in re-organizing the telegraph system of the Island. His long residence in Havana, and his familiarity with its people and the telegraph business in

Cuba, has caused me to consult him frequently on important questions, and I have always found his advice of much service.

Upon assuming charge here in January, I received directions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to take charge of a short cable, about five miles in length, in the harbor at Cienfuegos. I examined the question, and after ascertaining the facts, I reported that in my judgment the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company were entitled to the return of this cable. However, upon further direction by the Secretary of War, I directed the Signal Officer of the Department in which it was located to take possession of this cable in the name of the United States, and it is now being used for telephone purposes in connection with the Customs Service at that place.

There is enclosed herewith the report of Lieutenant H. W. Stamford, Property and Disbursing Officer, Signal Corps Division of Cuba, from which it will be seen that on February 2, 1899, this Service was fortunate enough to secure from the Island funds the sum of \$11,959.04, to be used in reconstructing the telegraph system on the Island of Cuba. Previous to this date I was practically without funds, and helpless so far as the re-organization of the telegraph service was concerned. While the Chief Signal Officer of the Army was prepared to supply the material necessary for the re-construction of the telegraph lines, the money necessary to employ assistance and labor could not be supplied from the United States. It was through the generous supply of material by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and the allotment of the necessary funds from the Island, that the re-organization of the telegraph service was effected.

The following summary, prepared by Lieutenant Stamford, shows the amount of money received from the Customs funds of the Island, the amount of telegraph line receipts, the amount received from the Signal Corps appropriation, for the six months ending June 30, 1899. This statement also shows the disbursements made from these funds for the same period and the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

CUSTOMS FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Received...	\$55,931.07	
		\$55,931.07

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Disbursed..	\$52,925.96	
Balance on hand June 30.....	3,005.11	
		\$55,931.07

TELEGRAPH LINE RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Received...	\$9,746.90	
		\$9,746.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Disbursed..	\$7,280.01	
Balance on hand June 30.....	2,466.89	
		\$9,746.90

APPROPRIATION SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

RECEIPTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Received...	\$2,403.35	
		\$2,403.35

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.

Jan 1st to June 30th, Disbursed..	\$2,049.08	
Balance on hand June 30.....	354.27	
		\$2,403.35

RECAPITULATION.

	Received.	Disbursed.
Custom Funds.....	\$55,931.07	\$52,925.96
Telegraph line receipts.....	9,746.90	7,280.01
Appropriation signal service of the Army	2,403.35	2,049.08
Total Balance on hand.....		5,826.27
	\$68,081.32	\$68,081.32

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It will be seen that from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, there was received from funds pertaining to the Customs of the Island, the sum of \$ 55,931.07
and from telegraph line receipts..... 9,746.90

making total amount received from Island sources..... \$ 65,677.97

Adding the amount of Signal Corps appropriation 2,403.35

shows the total amount of funds received. \$ 68,081.32

Of this sum there remained on hand at the close of the fiscal year, of the Customs funds \$ 3,005.11
of the telegraph line receipts..... 2,466.89
of the Signal Corps appropriation..... 354.27

making a total amount on hand, June 30, 1899..... \$ 5,826.27

Deducting from the total amount of cash received \$ 68,081.32
the amount of cash on hand June 30, 1899. 5,826.27

shows the total amount of money expended in maintaining and extending the telegraph system in Cuba to be..... \$ 62,255.05

The money value of the property used in connection with the telegraph system in Cuba for the six months ending June 30th, 1899, was..... \$ 38,364.00
and adding to this the amount of cash expended 62,255.05

shows the total amount expended in maintaining and extending the telegraph system in Cuba, for the six months ending June 30th, 1899, to be. \$ 100,619.05

The following table shows the dates, the number of warrant, the officer to whom funds were issued, and the amount received from the Island for the months from January to June inclusive:—

Date.	Order.	Officer.	Purpose.	Amount.
Feb. 1	7	Lt. Shepherd	Salaries and Repairs	
			Jan. & Feb...	\$11,959.04
Mch. 11	65	"	" March	7,500.00
Apl. 13	125	"	" Apl. & May..	22,363.33
May. 29	227	Lt. Stamford	" June	14,108.70
TOTAL.....				\$55,931.07

In this connection it may be interesting to consider the following statement relative to the commercial value of official business which has been transmitted over the telegraph lines of Cuba during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Commercial value of official business telegrams transmitted over the Military Telegraph Lines in Cuba from January 1 to June 30, 1899, both dates inclusive, amounting to \$72,719.83, distributed as follows:—

City of Havana.....	\$37,069.24
Province of Santiago.....	16,943.20
Province of Santa Clara.....	9,465.73
Province of Matanzas	4,300.00
Province of Pinar del Río.....	2,881.51
Province of Havana.....	2,060.15

TOTAL..... \$72,719.83

Add to this the amount of commercial business. 9,746.90

And the total amount of telegraph line receipts is. \$82,466.73

It has not been possible to obtain the money value of the official business in the Province of Puerto Principe, but a conservative estimate would place this at \$2,500.00 for the six months, which would bring the money value of the telegraph business transacted over the Military Telegraph Lines in Cuba up to \$84,966.73 for the period from January 1st to June 30th.

The total amount of money and the value of property expended in the re-organization, operation and construc-

tion of the telegraph lines in Cuba amounts to \$100,619.05, and in this is included the amount of money paid for labor and the value of material used in the construction of about six hundred miles of new line.

From the above it will be seen that the operating expenses, independent of construction work, are considerably below what the telegraph line receipts would have been had officials telegrams been paid for at the usual rate.

After the abandonment of Camp Columbia, much of the property pertaining to the Signal Corps was shipped to the United States, and there remains on hand in the store room of the Signal Corps in the city of Havana material to the money value of \$25,415.00. The greater portion of this is telegraphic material, which will be used during the coming year for maintaining and extending the telegraph lines of the Island.

In closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the hearty support which has been given me by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in my efforts to meet the numerous and varied demands made upon the Signal Corps of the Army in Cuba. At the time of the occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States forces, we were confronted by many difficult problems. The Army was in a foreign country, the field of occupation covered a territory of 800 miles in length, and two-thirds of this territory was without telegraphic or telephonic communication. The Signal Corps of the Army was charged with establishing and maintaining these communications between Headquarters of the Commanding General of the Island and the various camps and military posts. It was also charged with maintaining communication between the sub-divisions of the various camps. The accompanying reports show, in a measure, the manner in which the duties devolving upon the Signal Corps were performed. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, the Signal Corps came to the Island of Cuba prepared to meet any emergency that might arise in its proper line of work.

Later and previous to the occupation of Cuba by the United States forces, material had been collected at a near by port of the United States in anticipation of any possible needs, so that when the opportunity presented itself to perform important service, the equipment was at hand, and the officers and men of the Corps were ready for active field work. The personnel of the Corps was of a high type, having been selected in compliance with the law; a large

percentage of the force were either skilled electricians or telegraph operators, and the officers were skilled in the very important duty which they were to perform in their military capacity. They were all—both officers and men—eager to be assigned to field duty, and the most difficult assignment was the most sought after. Every man, with scarcely an exception, performed his duty honestly and faithfully, and with the full measure of his capacity. The work of construction assigned to the various companies was rapidly performed, possibly too much so to meet the requirements of a permanent telegraph line, but the Signal Corps was charged with building a military telegraph line for the purpose of connecting the various commands on the Island as soon as possible with the Headquarters of the Division of Cuba. This work was performed successfully and with such rapidity as surprised those most familiar with telegraph construction. Through the system of repairs which has since been organized, these lines have been made more permanent, and will ultimately be made well equipped commercial telegraph lines.

On July 6th, 1899, it became my painful duty to announce to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army the death of Lieutenant James B. McLaughlin, Signal Officer of Volunteers, at Santiago de Cuba. Lieutenant McLaughlin had recently taken station at that place, although it was not my intention to assign him there. I found upon my desk when I returned from the United States a note written by Lieutenant McLaughlin, giving directions what action should be taken in case of his death, which indicated that he went to his post of duty fully realizing the danger which would be encountered. After his arrival at Santiago, he applied himself with great energy, working over hours, to bring order out of the great confusion which existed in that Department on account of the frequent changes in Signal Officers in Santiago. His thorough knowledge of his duty as a Signal Officer made him one of my most valuable assistants in the Island, and in his death the Signal Corps lost one of its most promising officers. He died at his post of duty, even continuing his work after he had been stricken with the fatal disease—yellow fever. The announcement of his death followed so soon after that of his illness, that many of his fellow officers did not know of his illness until informed of his death. Lieutenant McLaughlin had previously served with the Commanding General of the Island in Porto Rico, and his ability and sterling qual-

ities as a man and officer were well known and recognized.

On March 16th, 1899, I telegraphed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announcing the death of 2d Lieutenant Frank W. Dunn, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, which occurred through accident while Lieutenant Dunn was superintending the construction of the telegraph line between Guantánamo and Baracoa. Lieutenant Dunn was almost instantly killed by the falling of a telegraph pole. He had been promoted from a Sergeant for efficiency, and the excellent record he had made in the Volunteer Signal Corps, and his thorough knowledge of telegraph work, made him one of the most efficient young officers of the Signal Corps.

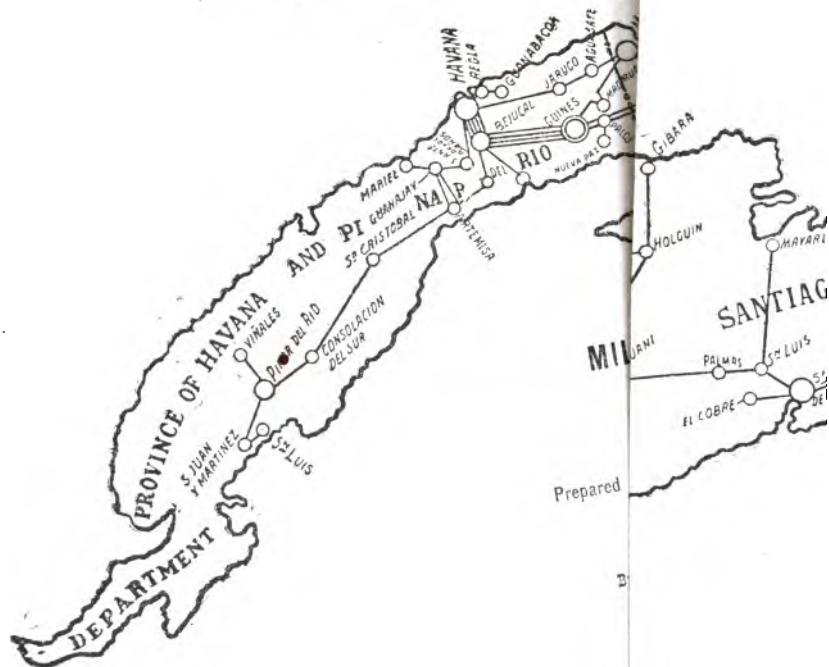
Just at the time of mailing this report, there has been received from Lieutenant Victor Shepherd, Signal Officer of Volunteers, the annual report of the Province of Santiago, and the same is herewith enclosed. Lieutenant Shepherd has recently recovered from an attack of yellow fever, and although still suffering from the effects of his illness, he is performing excellent service at the central station in that Department, the quarantine regulations being such as to prevent his receiving assistance.

Lieutenant Shepherd in his report refers to the death of Lieutenants James R. Steele and Francis Creighton, both officers of the U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who died of yellow fever during the last year, and I am under the impression that the Chief Signal Officer of the Army referred to the loss of these officers in his last annual report.

Very respectfully,

H. C. DUNWOODY,

*Colonel, Chief Signal Officer,
Division of Cuba.*



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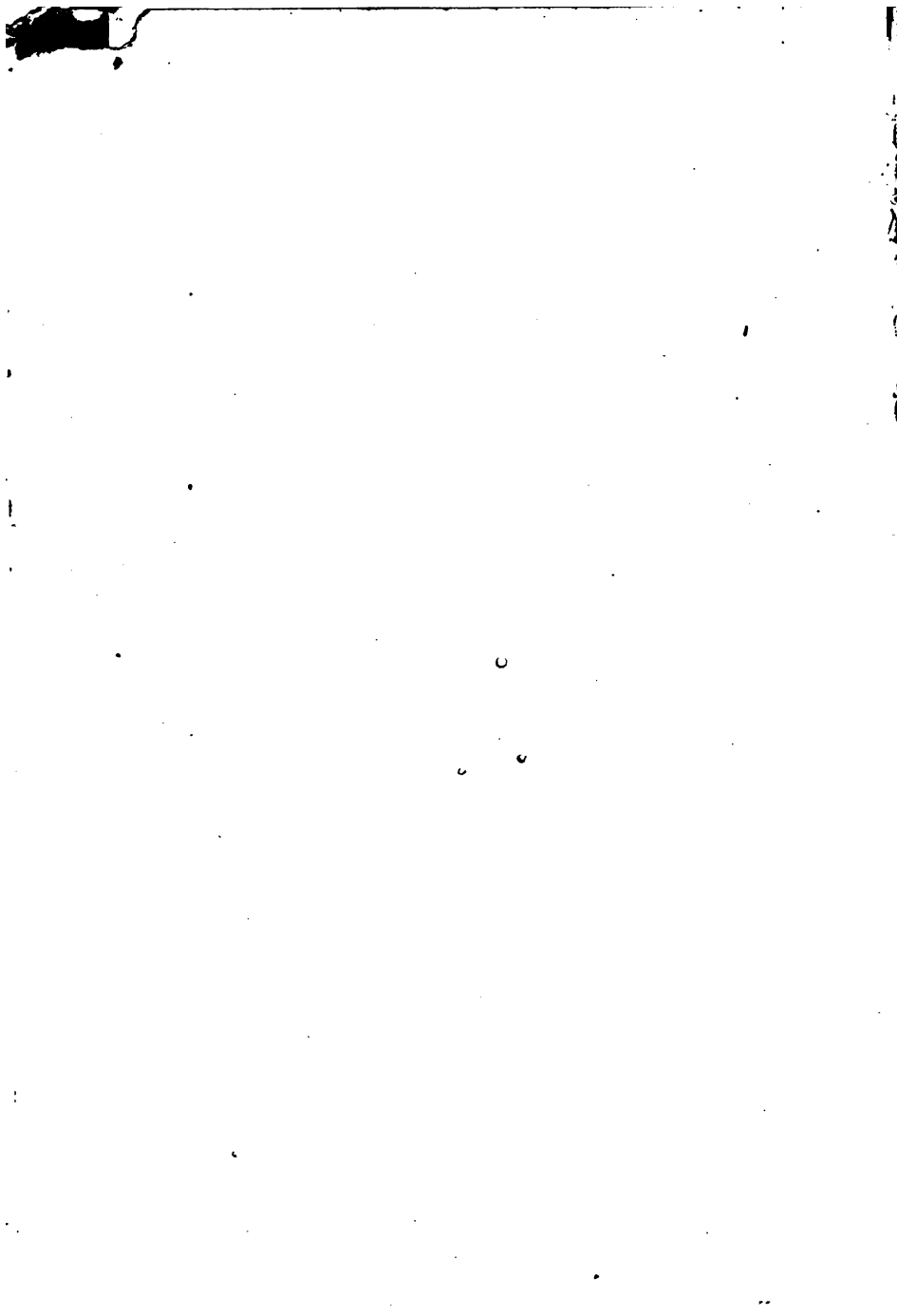
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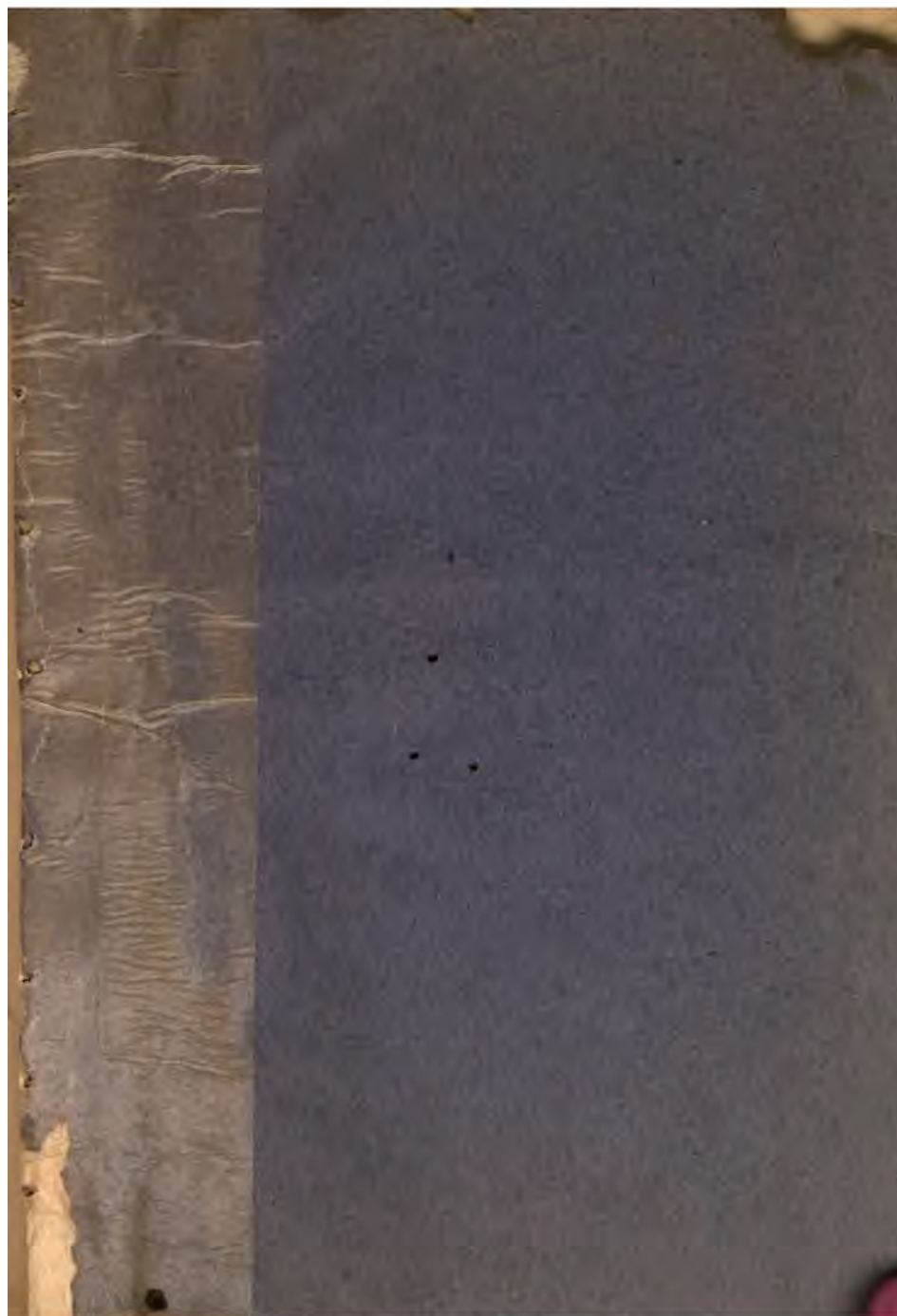
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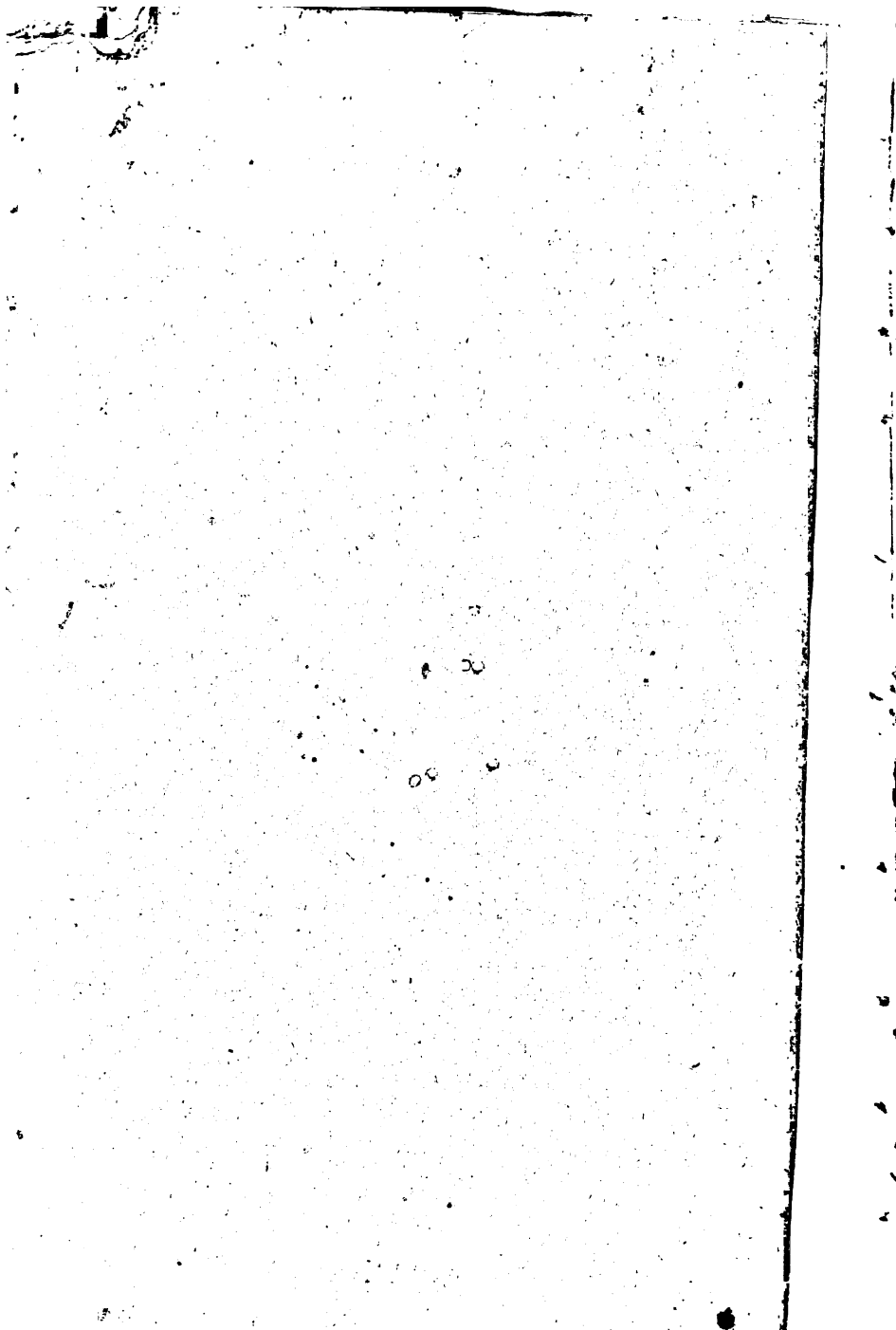
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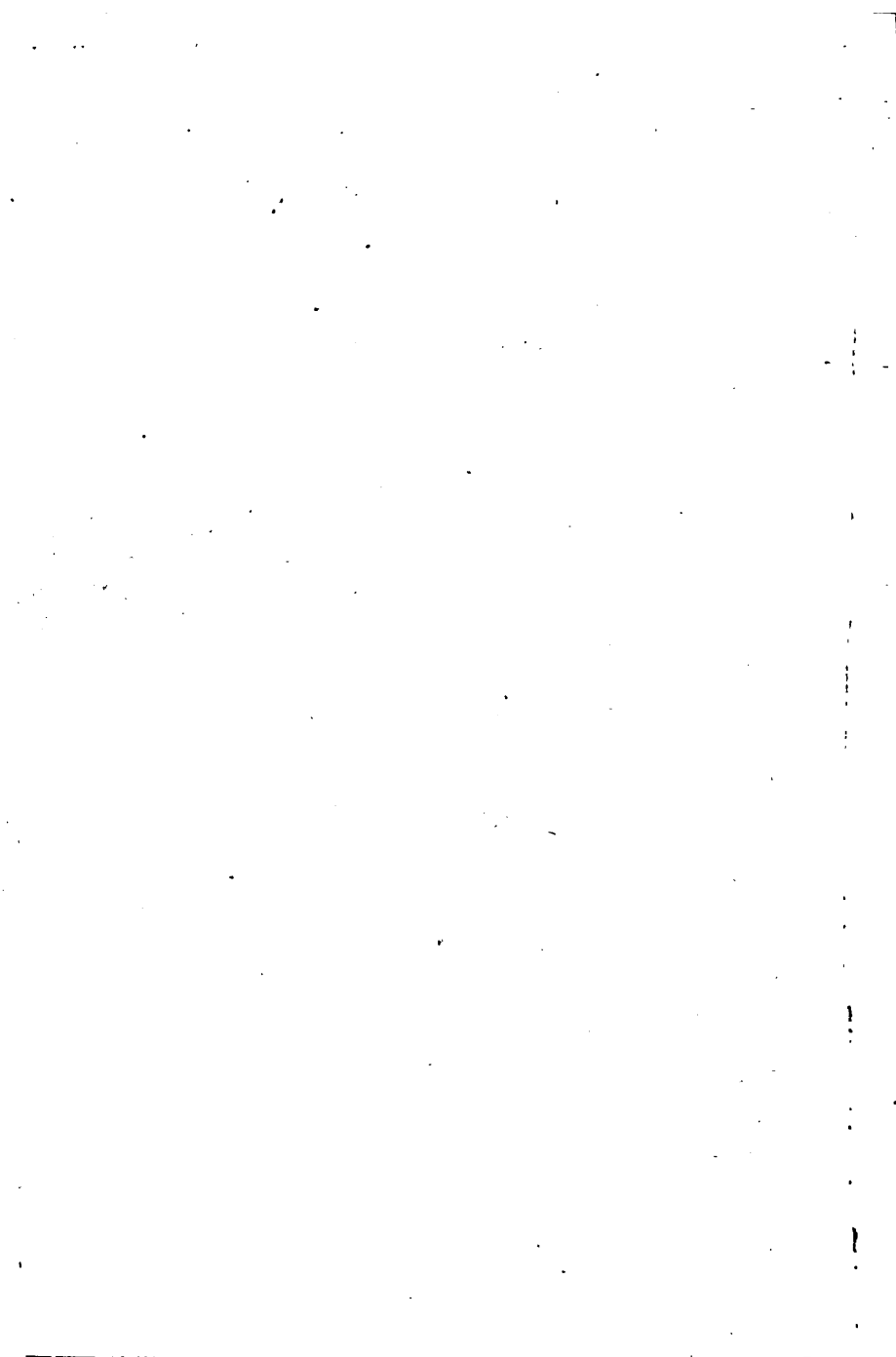
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